

## Maryland Grandfathers' Clause Null And Void

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE DISTRICT OF MARYLAND.

At Law—Opinion Filed Oct. 28, 1910.

JOHN B. ANDERSON  
vs.  
CHARLES E. MYERS AND A. CLAUDE KALMAY.

WILLIAM H. HOWARD  
vs.  
CHARLES E. MYERS AND A. CLAUDE KALMAY.

ROBERT BROWN  
vs.  
CHARLES E. MYERS AND A. CLAUDE KALMAY.

Charles J. Bonaparte, J. Wirt Randall, Edgar H. Gans and Edwin G. Baetjer, for plaintiffs.

William L. Marbury, Isaac Lobe Straus, Ridgely P. Melvin and William L. Rawls, for defendants.

Demurrers to the Plaintiffs' Declarations.

Morris, D. J.—The questions of law which are now before this court for its ruling have been raised by the defendants' demurrers to the declarations filed in three actions at law.

They are suits for damages against the defendants, Myers and Kalmay, who were two of the registers upon whom, together with a third register, one Clarence M. Jones, was imposed the duty of registering the qualified voters at a special registration held in the city of Annapolis in the month of June, 1909.

By the vote of the two registers, who are defendants, the plaintiffs were denied registration, and in consequence, their votes were refused by the judges of election, for the reason that they were not entitled to vote because their names did not appear among the registered voters of the city of Annapolis.

The plaintiffs allege that they are natives of Maryland, and lifelong residents therein, who have been registered as voters since they were respectively, twenty-one years of age, and had been continuously since registered voters in Maryland. They allege that in obedience to the law of Maryland, enacted at the January Session, 1908, Chapter 525, they were denied registration by the defendants, although in other respects they were legally qualified, solely because they were Negroes, and were discriminated against solely on that account. That the defendants, as registers, denied the plaintiffs registration against the protest of the third register wrongfully, illegally and oppressively, and thus prevented the plaintiffs from voting at subsequent elections in the city of Annapolis.

The declarations allege that the action of said defendants, as registers, was in accordance with the said Act of the Legislature of Maryland, Chapter 525, of the Acts of 1908, providing for the qualification of voters in municipal elections in the city of Annapolis, and providing for the registration of said voters. By said Act of 1908, the registers were directed to register (1) all male citizens of Annapolis of 21 years or over, who had resided therein over one year, who had never been convicted of any infamous crime, and who were taxpayers assessed on the city tax books at least \$500; (2) all duly naturalized citizens of 21 years of age; (3) all male citizens of 21 years of age; (4) all citizens who, prior to January 1, 1868, were entitled to vote in the State of Maryland, or any other State of the United States at a State election; (5) and all lawful male descendants of any person who, prior to January 1, 1868, was entitled to vote in Maryland, or in any other State of the United States at a State election. And it is alleged that no person not coming within one of the enumerated classes should be registered as a legal voter of the city of Annapolis, or be qualified to vote at any municipal election held in said city.

The several declarations then allege that so much of said Act of Maryland as refuses registration, and consequently the right to vote at municipal elections in the city of Annapolis to all persons, or their descendants, who were not entitled to vote in Maryland prior to January 1, 1868, is contrary to the Constitution and laws of the United States, and more especially to the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution, and to the Act of Congress, approved May 31, 1870, constituting Section 2004 of the United States Revised Statutes, in so far as the said clause of said law of Maryland of 1868 affects or professes or attempts to affect the rights to vote of any citizen of the United States by reason of the race, color or previous condition of servitude of himself or any ancestors of his.

The plaintiff Anderson alleges that he is a citizen of the United States, born in Anne Arundel County, Maryland, in 1834. That prior to January 1, 1868, he would have been entitled to vote at any election in Maryland in the Constitution of Maryland then in force, restricting the right to vote to "white" citizens, by which restriction, being of the Negro race and black color and by reason of no other

cause whatsoever, he was, prior to January 1, 1868, excluded from voting at municipal elections in the city of Annapolis.

The plaintiffs, Howard and Brown, allege substantially that their father and grandfather, respectively, would have been entitled to vote in Maryland except for the word "white" in the Maryland Constitution which was in force prior to January 1, 1868.

That they have heretofore voted at municipal elections and were denied registration by the defendants acting as registers by reason of the provision of the Maryland law of 1908, solely and avowedly on account of their race and color; that is to say, because in the case of Anderson, he could not on account of his race and color have voted prior to January 1, 1868; and in the cases of Howard and Brown, because their father and grandfather, respectively, could not on account of race and color have so voted.

The plaintiffs all allege that in all other respects except their race and color, the plaintiffs met all the requirements of the law entitling them to registration.

To these declarations, the defendants have interposed a demurrer on the following ground:

1. That said declaration is insufficient in law and bad in substance.

2. That said declaration fails to show any ground of jurisdiction in this honorable court over or in respect to the parties, matters and things set forth therein.

3. That by the laws under which they, the defendants, were appointed and acting, the defendants were charged with and exercising in respect to the transactions, matters and things complained of and set forth in said declaration, duties, functions and powers of a judicial nature; that in the discharge and exercise of said duties, functions and powers, they, the defendants, were not and cannot be held legally responsible for anything more than an honest and faithful exercise of their judgment; and that said declaration fails to allege that the defendants or either of them, did or failed to do any act to the prejudice or injury of the plaintiff, either wilfully, maliciously, fraudulently or corruptly, so as to render them or either of them legally liable to the plaintiff in the premises.

4. Because the declaration charges on its fact that the Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, 1908, Chapter 525, under which, as the declaration further avers, the defendants were appointed and acting, was and is illegal, unconstitutional and void; and the declaration fails to show that the defendants were authorized to register or charged with any duty of registering the plaintiff at the time he presented himself for registration, as set forth in said declaration, under any other statute of law; that, therefore, upon the averments and charges of the defendants, the defendants had no authority and were charged with no duty to register the plaintiff when he presented himself to be registered, as set forth in the declaration, and accordingly are not legally liable to the plaintiff in the premises.

5. Because the defendants are not subject or liable to any action for damages for refusing to register the plaintiff under said Act of 1908, Chapter 525, which, as charged and shown by the said declaration, forbade the defendants to register the plaintiff when he presented himself for registration, as set forth in said declaration, and which said Act, as appears from its context, imposed criminal penalties upon the defendants for any violation of its terms and provisions.

6. And for other reasons and grounds to be assigned at the hearing. The demurrers having been set for hearing, the court has had the benefit of a very full oral presentation of the law by the able and distinguished counsel who have appeared for the plaintiffs and defendants, and they have also assisted the court by learned briefs.

1. The first proposition urged by the defendants is that the declarations are insufficient in law, because they do not allege that the defendants acted wilfully or maliciously in refusing registration to the plaintiffs.

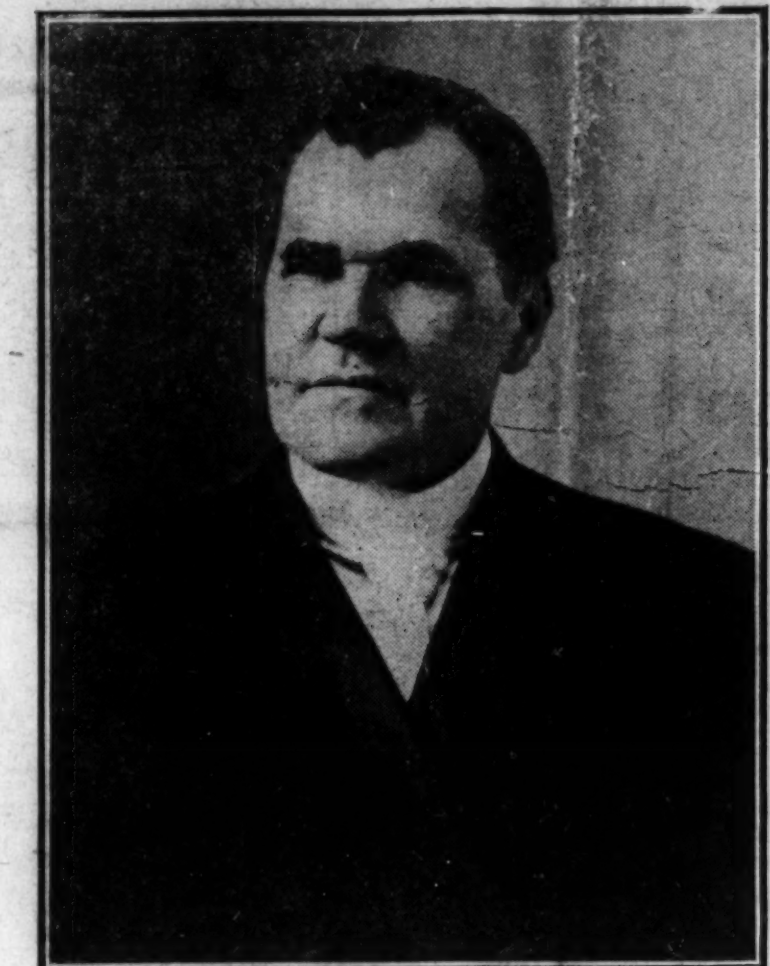
It is true that in refusing registration to the plaintiffs, the registers were acting in their official capacity and that by the law of Maryland under which they were acting, they were required to refuse registration to the plaintiffs. But, in my judgment, there are two considerations which affect this defense.

If the provision of the State law under which they acted in refusing registration is a valid provision, it affords them no protection; Ex parte Siebold, 100 U. S. 371, 375; and if by a valid law of the United States, a right of action is given to the plaintiffs as a remedy for denial of registration, then their right of action is based upon such valid law and is referable to it and is governed by its terms.

The consideration of the question whether or not the provision of the Maryland law under and by virtue of which the plaintiffs were denied registration, and, in consequence, denied the right to vote, is a valid provision, lies at the foundation of these suits and must of necessity be dealt with at the threshold.

By the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proclaimed March 30, 1870, the following provisions became part of the Constitution of the United States and became the supreme law of the land:

Section 1. "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of



PROF. J. MILTON WALDRON, D.D.

race, color or previous condition of servitude."

Section 2. "The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

Congress exercised the power thus given it by enacting the statute approved May 31, 1870, which is now Section 2004 of the Revised Statutes, which reads as follows:

Section 2004. "All citizens of the United States who are otherwise qualified by law to vote at any election by the people of any State, Territory, district, county, city, parish, township, school district, municipality or other Territorial subdivision, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections without distinction of race, color or previous condition of servitude; any constitution, law, custom, usage or regulation of any State or Territory or by or under its authority to the contrary notwithstanding."

And Congress, by an Act approved April 20, 1871, now Section 1979 of the Revised Statutes, further enacted:

Section 1979. "Every person who, under color of any statute, ordinance, regulation, custom or usage of any State or Territory, subjects or causes to be subjected any citizen of the United States, or other person within the jurisdiction thereof, to the deprivation of any rights, privileges or immunities secured by the Constitution and laws, shall be liable to the party injured in an action at law, suit in equity, or other proper proceeding for redress."

And also enacted Clause 16 of Section 629 of the Revised Statutes, giving to the Circuit Courts of the United States original jurisdiction, as follows:

"Sixteenth. Of all suits authorized by law to be brought by any person to redress the deprivation under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, custom or usage of any right, privilege or immunity secured by the Constitution of the United States, or of any right secured by any law providing for equal rights of citizens of the United States, or of all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States, or other person within the jurisdiction thereof, to the deprivation of any rights, privileges or immunities secured by the Constitution and laws, shall be liable to the party injured in an action at law, suit in equity, or other proper proceeding for redress."

Upon this state of facts and of the supreme law of the land, have not the defendants, contrary to that law, discriminated against the plaintiffs in the denying to them the right to vote because of their race and color; and have not the statutes enacted for that purpose given them a right of action?

It is true that the words "race" and "color" are not used in the statute of Maryland; but the meaning of the law is as plain as if the very words had been made use of, and it is the meaning, intention and effect of the law, and not its phraseology, which is important. No other possible meaning for this provision has been suggested except the discrimination which by it is plainly indicated.

This being so, what is the effect of the Fifteenth Amendment? It is declared by the Supreme Court to have the effect of obliterating from the statutes so much of their provisions as creates the forbidden discrimination. Neal vs. Delaware, 103 U. S. 370.

In the case of United States vs. Reese, 92 U. S. 214, Chief Justice Waite said (pp. 217-218):

"The Fifteenth Amendment does not confer the right of suffrage upon anyone. It prevents the States, or the United States, however, from giving preference, in this particular, to

(Continued to Page 4)

## Look Colored Democrats

Rev. Waldron Defines His Position.

Rev. Dr. J. Milton Waldron, the national Organizer and first president of the National Independent (formerly the National Negro American) Political League, gave out a statement today with regard to the activities of the colored voters in the political campaign just closed. This league has headquarters in Washington and New York City, and in conjunction with the New England Suffrage League, the National Democratic League and the United Colored Democracy of the State of New York, carried on a vigorous campaign against the Republican gubernatorial nominees in New Jersey, Massachusetts and Ohio, and certain Republican Congressional candidates in these States and in Illinois, Indiana and Missouri.

Rev. Dr. Waldron said: "Our league and the other three political organizations of the race associated with it, had two score and more campaign speakers and organizers at work weeks before the election in the States mentioned above, creating a sentiment against the Republican party and advising the race to vote with the Democrats. These workers distributed tons of printed matter among the colored voters and delivered hundreds of addresses to them."

"We have waited to hear from these workers and from the officers of the local and State branches of the league before making any claim with regard to the number of colored men who voted the Democratic ticket in the last election, as we wished to base our statements upon facts. From reports received, we feel justified in saying that of the 45,000 colored voters in New York State, 30,000 voted for Mr. Dix, and of the 70,000 in Ohio, 55,000 at least, supported Governor Harmon, while in Indiana, Illinois, Massachusetts, Missouri, and New Jersey, not less than fifty per cent voted with the Democrats. These conclusions are based upon the number of colored men who attended the rallies and other meetings of the respective parties, and upon the number who wore the Democratic and Republican badges and colors on election day at the polls when they went in to vote. In almost every instance there were from three to four times more colored men at the Democratic meetings than there were at the Republican gatherings; and the proportion of colored voters at the polling places who wore Democratic badges were four or five times greater than those who wore Republican badges. With these estimates agree the reports of many of the more prominent colored Republican campaign workers and speakers in the States mentioned above, whom we have conversed with, confidentially, since the election. And it is a significant fact that every Republican gubernatorial candidate, and most of the Republican nominees for Congress whom the league opposed, were defeated by an overwhelming majority."

"It would seem that while Col. Roosevelt's advocacy of, or opposition to, certain candidates in New York and Ohio did not materially change the white vote either way, it drove the colored voters into the ranks of those he opposed. "While the determination to 'Remember Brownsville' was strong on the part of many colored voters in Massachusetts, New York and Ohio, where the Colonel's personality entered into the campaign, yet this is not sufficient to account for the large numbers of Negroes who voted the Democratic ticket in these States where neither Mr. Roosevelt nor Brownsville was made an issue, for example, Tennessee, Missouri and New Jersey."

"The treachery of the Republican party to the race during the past twenty-five years, and the determination of the intelligent and thoughtful colored voters to make friends with all political parties—and not Brownsville—are the causes of this wholesale revolt on the

part of Negro voters from the G. O. P. to the Democratic party, and this disaffection will increase from year to year and abide if the Democrats will deal wisely and fairly with the colored people of this country.

"The league has already begun to prepare for the Presidential campaign of 1912. It intends pushing with vigor and unabated zeal the work of organization and education of the race along political lines in order to be in a position to deliver a telling blow against any party or candidate who is, or shall, show itself inimical to American citizens of color."

HON. W. T. VERNON HERE  
Nov. 23 at Union Baptist Church Under Auspices of Colored Y. M. C. A.

(From The Forum, Springfield, Mo.) From a log cabin to the center of the Nation's finances is the story of W. T. Vernon. It is a story full of struggle and achievement.

Born at Lebanon, Mo., of parents who had known the touch of slavery's iron hand, he helped to work his way through the primary school; going thence to Lincoln Institute, at Jefferson City, Mo., without money, but full of optimism, he found work which enabled him to pay his way through this remarkably efficient institution.

Taking up the profession of teaching at Boone Terre, and afterwards at Lebanon, Mo., he established himself as a leader in school work, and was soon called to take charge of Western University, at Quindaro, Kan. During the ten years that he was president of this institution, he found the time to participate in public affairs, going on the stump and lecture platform in all parts of the country.

His oratorical triumphs made his name a household word, and his rare gifts attracted the attention of the party leaders in the State of Kansas and throughout the Nation.

His great work on the stump in the second Roosevelt campaign for the Presidency resulted in his being named for the office of the Registrar of the Treasury.

In the capacity of Registrar his name is placed on all the National currency, and affixed by his own pen on \$200,000,000 of United States bonds.

The Topeka State Capitol, the leading newspaper in the State of Kansas, says: "Topeka has rarely heard an orator of such powers as Vernon."

The leading paper of the Nation's Capital, the "Washington Star," says: "Vernon is about the best orator of the Negro race in this country."

It will be a great treat for all lovers of true oratory to hear this "Prince of Orators" on Wednesday, Nov. 23, at the Union Baptist Church. Thousands are hearing him in other cities of this State, and we do not want to miss the opportunity. There is but one Vernon in all the world that bears the name of "A Peerless Orator."

Distinguished Visitors at Howard, November 19, 1910.

The regular chapel exercises at Howard University on last Thursday were of unusual interest. General Secretary Cooper, of the Y. M. C. A., who had the distinguished party of visitors in charge, offered prayer. A brief address was then given by the Honorable William Radford, one of the secretaries to the British Embassy, who spoke of the deep interest of Ambassador Bryce in the work of Howard University, where annually about one hundred British subjects, mostly from the British West Indies, are enrolled in the several departments. Dr. Charles E. Barker, physician to President Taft, then gave an earnest and thoughtful address of great value to the student body, counseling the serious importance of devotion to college work, and the permanent loss in after life that comes from neglect of duty. He spoke as a college man to college men, and his style of address and fine spirit made a deep impression on the great student body that now overflows the chapel.

Lord Eustace Percy, of the British Embassy, the son of the Duke of Northumberland, and a graduate of Oxford, had been introduced and cordially received, but had declined to speak. Before the service ended, he was so stirred by the remarkable singing by the college body, accompanied by the University orchestra, and so thoroughly captured by the Howard yell for Ambassador Bryce, who has been such a warm friend to Howard, that he arose and acknowledged, in behalf of the British Embassy, the tribute, and said that while he had heard much music, he had never before listened to such an outburst of melody in chorus singing as he had heard from the student body of Howard during the service. He was especially impressed with the "New National Anthem, God of Our Fathers," the hymn that captured Mr. Carnegie when he was present with President Roosevelt at the installation of President Thirkield, and led to the gift of a fifty thousand dollar library within ten days.

The Medico-Chirurgical Society.

At the November meeting of the Medico-Chirurgical Society of the District of Columbia there were two very interesting cases reported by Dr. W. C. McNeill, professor of gynecology of Howard Medical School. The following took part in the discussion: Drs. H. C. Scudder, J. W. Mitchell, G. W. Canbani, W. H. Wilson, C. H. Marshall, M. O. Dumas, R. A. Logan, C. A. Tighe, J. H. Johnson, E. H. Allen, J. C. Dowling, and Albert Ridgely. The next meeting of the society will be held on the second Thursday in December, and will be addressed by Dr. D. S. Lamb.

## PARAGRAPHIC NEWS

(By Miss G. B. Maxfield.)

Auditor Ralph W. Tyler has offered \$50 as a prize for essay writing to colored students, members of junior and senior classes in American colleges. The subject is "The Negro's place in the present industrial development of the South." Mr. Tyler is always doing something good.

The United Hebrew Charities Association presented to its retiring president, Isaac L. Blout, a testimonial of appreciation of his 18 years of service in that capacity. A tablet on which is engraved a set of resolutions adopted by the Association expressing appreciation was presented by Rabbi Simon.

At an informal meeting of the Civic Association of this city plans were outlined to do away with unsightly signs and billboards. A plan was also suggested for the placing of the busts of the Presidents and Vice Presidents along the line of 16th street.

Randolph-Macon Woman's College, having raised \$45,000 for a dormitory and gymnasium, has just received a check for \$15,000 from Andrew Carnegie, who promised to round out a \$60,000 fund.

Mr. J. C. Carpenter, a railroad contractor, bequeathed \$10,000 to the Orphanage Asylum for the State of Virginia.

The resignation of Associate Justice William H. Moody, of the Supreme Court of the United States, has been accepted. This has reduced the number on the bench to seven. Ill health was the cause of his resigning. President Taft has not announced the name of his successor; neither the successor to Chief Justice Fuller.

The busts of Col. Roosevelt and Vice President Fairbanks have been received at the Capitol, to be placed among the Vice Presidents in the Senate Chamber. On account of lack of room, both Col. Roosevelt and Mr. Fairbanks will be placed at the main entrance opposite each other.

The Mohican Oil and Gas Company of Toledo, Ohio, which furnishes natural gas to 12 towns, will be sold Dec. 21, under foreclosures of a mortgage held by the Fidelity Trust Company of Philadelphia. The lowest bid to be considered is \$175,000.

Prof. Herman V. Hilprecht, whose Babylonian discoveries aroused such fierce controversies in the scientific world a few years ago, has resigned from the faculty of Pennsylvania University.

More than \$100,000 has been spent by the Department of Commerce and Labor, according to a statement made by Secretary Nagel at a banquet in Cincinnati.

United States soldiers who are overtaken with illness in the Philippine Islands in the future will be treated at Baguio, in the Island of Luzon, where the government maintains a sanitarium, instead of being brought home.

The population of the State of Kansas is 1,690,949, according to the statistics of the 13th census, made public by Director Durand.

George Gates, a G. A. R. veteran, of San Jose, who invented the concrete railroad tie, will get \$17,000,000. A syndicate of Eastern railroads has bought Gates' patent rights.

A painting by Paul Veronese, the sixteenth century master, portraying Mars and Venus bound by Cupid, has just been acquired by the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York. It was at one time in the collection of Queen Christina of Sweden.

At the request of the District Electric Railway Commission, legislation which will result in a general cleaning up of the electric cars used in the District is being considered by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Minnie Pickett, believed to be the smallest person in the world, died at her home in Canyonville, Ore. She was 13 years of age and weighed 14 pounds.

A loving cup for the first Washington amateur aviator who can successfully fly an aeroplane, of any make or design, over 5 miles, was offered by Mrs. Kate J. Boeckh, of 1440 W street northwest.

Judge Selden P. Spencer, of St. Louis, Mo., addressed the Y. M. C. A. at the National Theater last Sunday. He impressed all who heard him that the "Sacred Book" should be read by everyone.

Christian Endeavor.

Last Sunday, at the meeting of the Christian Endeavor Society of the Fifteenth Street Presbyterian Church, Mrs. M. F. Lovell, a member of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, spoke upon the subject of being kind to all dumb creatures. Mrs. Lovell urged upon those present the necessity for being kind to all dumb animals, especially because of the fact that they are dumb and cannot speak of their pains and agonies. Mrs. Lovell was introduced by Mrs. Rosetta Lawson. Mrs. Lawson stated that Mrs. Lovell is actively interested in the progress of the W. C. T. U., and so, upon the subject of temperance, Mrs. Lovell was asked to say a few words. This she did.

On Sunday, November 27, at 5 o'clock, the Endeavor Society will hold a song service and mass meeting. This meeting, it is expected, will rival all other meetings which have ever been held in this city among our Endeavor societies. Rev. Dr. Wallace Radcliffe, pastor of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, and Mr. E. P. Gates, president of the District Christian Endeavor Union, have kindly consented to be present and to speak for a few minutes. Special musical numbers have been arranged by the committee in charge. All are welcome.

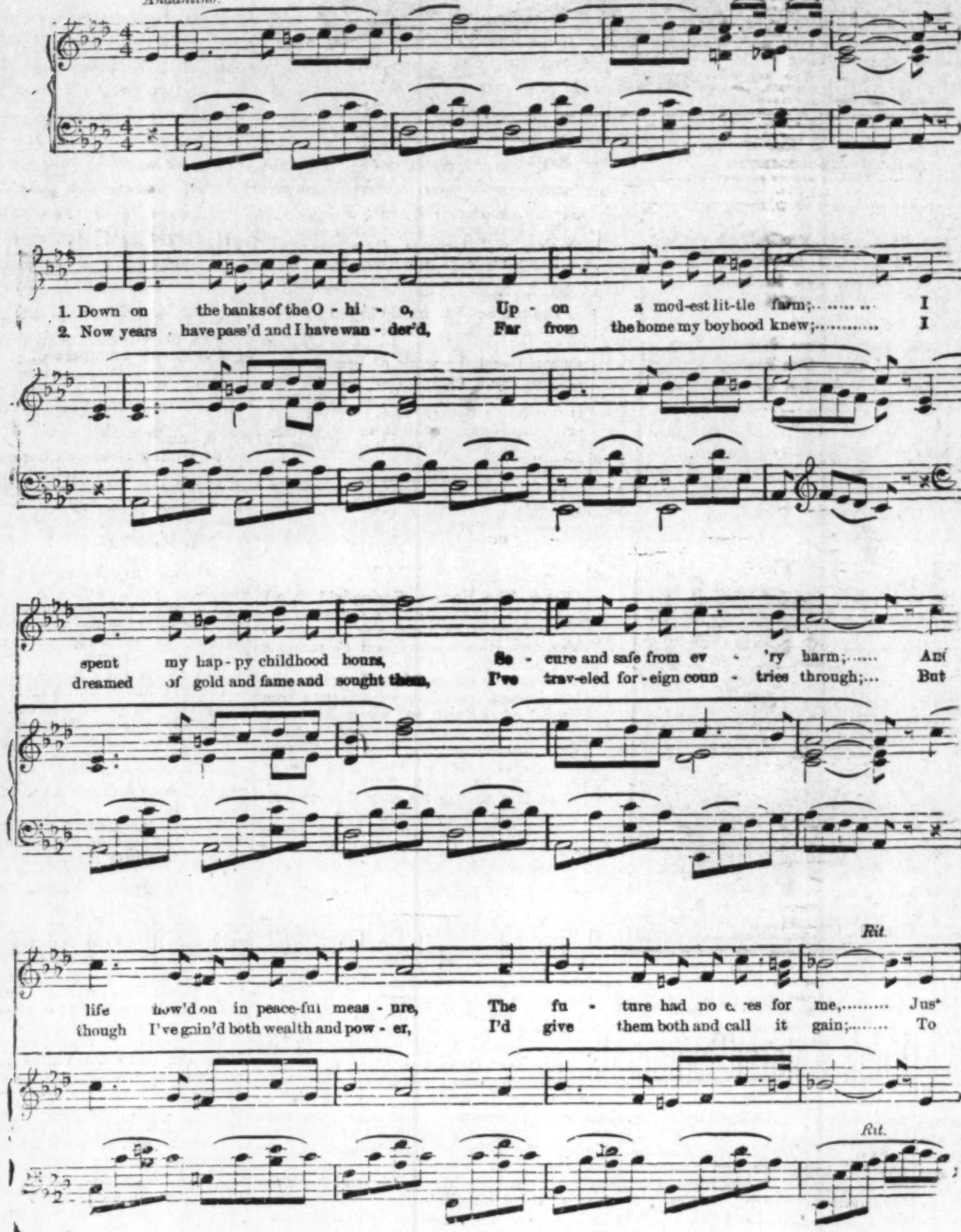


## M. BOYHOOD HOME.

Words by Bessie M. Franklin.

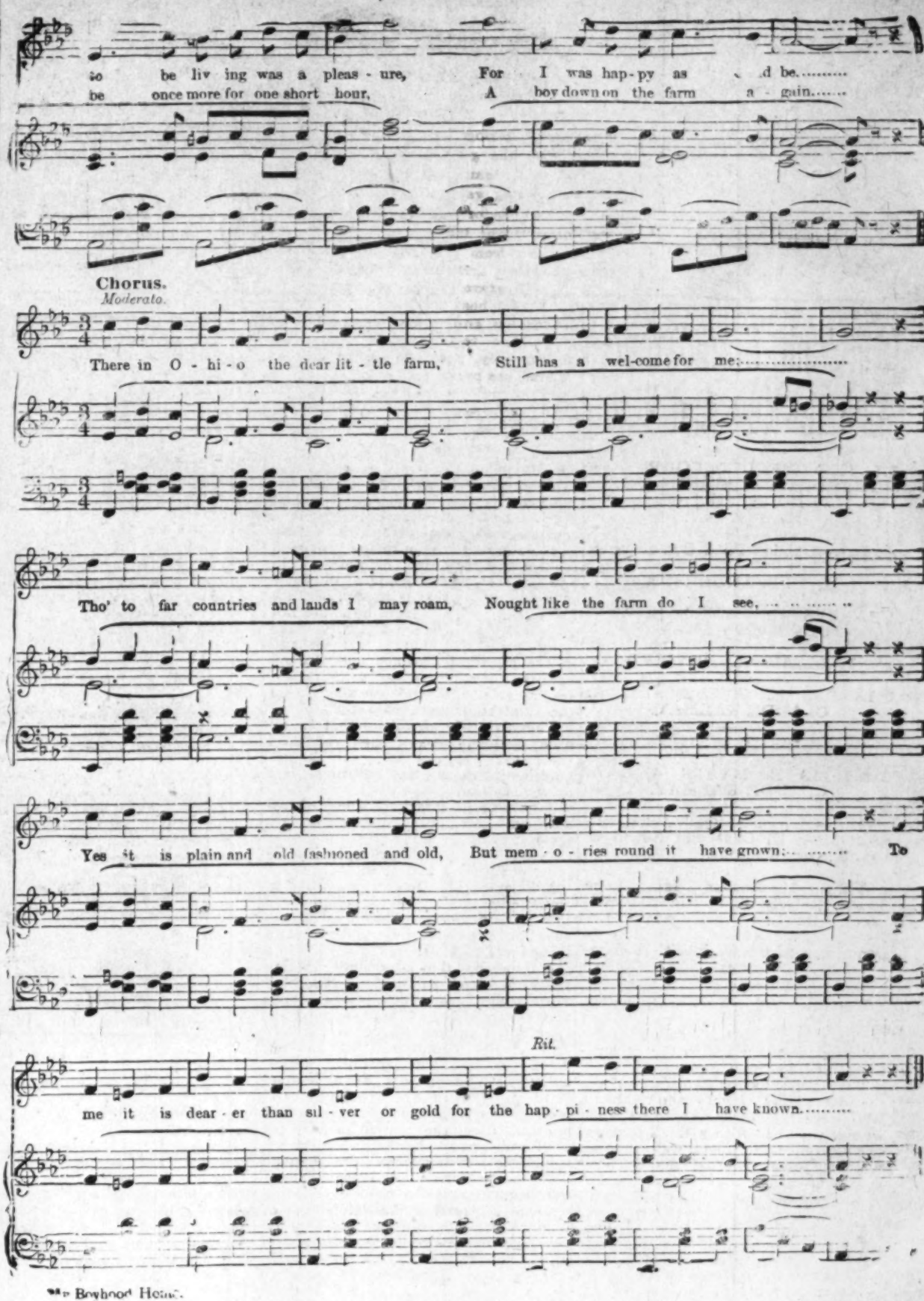
Music by Fred. A. Franklin.

*Andantino.*



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M. Boyhood Home.

## Kenyon \$15 Men's Suits

When you seek economy, ask your merchant to show you this \$15 Suit. Compare it with one that costs \$25, and see wherein lies the difference. It does not lie in the wearing qualities, surely not in the style and fit. The great difference is one of price, caused by more than one reason—made in the largest factories of their kind in the world.

C. Kenyon Co., 23 Union Sq., N.Y.



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THE W. B. Reduso Corset brings well-developed figures into graceful, slender lines. It reduces the hips and abdomen from one to five inches.

Simple in construction, the Reduso—unhampered by straps or cumbersome attachments of any sort, transforms the figure completely.

Fabrics are staunch woven, durable materials, designed to meet the demand of strain and long wear. There are several styles to suit the requirements of all stout figures.

Style 770 (as pictured) medium high bust, long over hips and abdomen. Made of durable coutil or batiste, with lace and ribbon trimming. Three pairs hose supporters. Sizes 19 to 36. Price \$3.00.

Other REDUSO models \$3.00 per pair upwards to \$10.00.

W. B. Nuform and Erect Form Corsets—in a series of perfect models, for all figures, \$1.00 upwards to \$5.00 per pair.

Sold at all stores, everywhere.

WEINGARTEN BROS., Makers, 34th St. at Broadway, New York



"Mamma," said five-year-old Edgar one evening, "haven't I been an awful good boy today?"

"Yes, Edgar," she replied, "and I'm very proud of you."

"Well," continued the little fellow, "I can go to bed without saying my prayers, can't I?"

Patsy—Conductor, please turn this seat over.

Conductor—What for?

Patsy—Didn't yez say th' car was goin' east?

Conductor—Yes.

Patsy—Well, I want to go to th' west side.—Cleveland Leader.

Business Man—Here's a shilling for you to go to the concert.

Office Boy—Thankee, sir. Anything I can do for you?

Business Man—Yes; I wish you would learn to whistle a new song for the office. I am a little tired of the old ones.—London Telegraph.

"John, dear, I am afraid the baby is left handed. In grasping his nursing bottle he almost always does it with his left hand."

"Hurrah! He may make us famous some day by being the leading south paw twirler in one of the major leagues."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Attorney—You can sue him for breach of promise, madam, but it seems to me that it's preposterous to claim \$250,000 damages.

Fair Client—I want to get so heavy a judgment against him that he'll just have to marry me—the scoundrel!—Chicago Tribune.

Housekeeper—You're a big, healthy man. Why don't you work?

Tramp—Lady, I'll tell ye me trouble. I'm an unhappy medium.

"What do you mean by that?"

"Well, ye see, lady, I'm too heavy for light work and too light for heavy work."—London Mail.

Little Helen—Sister, that new beau of yours makes me tired.

Elder Sister—Why, dear?

Little Helen—He has the manners of a street car conductor. When I went into the parlor last night he said to me, "How old are you, little girl?"—Chicago News.

"Yes, sir, I once lost over \$80,000 in less than two weeks."

"Whew! That was going some. How did you do it?"

"By not buying about 10,000 shares of a certain stock that went up \$8 a share without a single setback."—Chicago Record-Herald.

"Annie, where's papa?"

"He's upstairs, asleep."

"Were you upstairs, dear?"

"No, ma."

"Then how do you know that he is asleep?"

"What makes you look so blue?"

"Mabel has sent me back my ring."

"Has she? What's the matter?"

"We've—we've had a quarrel."

"But what about?"

"Why, I hesitated when she asked if I was sure I'd loved her just the same if we'd never met."

He—Do you approve of dancing?"

She—No.

He—Why not?

She—Why, it's nothing more than hugging set to music.

He—Well, what is there about that you don't like?

She—The music.—Princeton Tiger.

"Are you going to settle anything on your charming daughter?" asked the young gentleman with the cigarette and languid air.

"Well, it rather looks, if she marries you, that she is going to settle something on me," replied the astute parent.—Exchange.

There is a bright future before the small boy who, when asked why he had not gone to school on the previous day, replied that he had read in books that great and successful men usually started life without educational advantages and that he was giving the thing a trial.

OVER 65 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

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John Hays Hammond, Jr., son of the noted mining engineer, has made some important discoveries, preventing interference in wireless waves. His patents, it is said, have been thoroughly tested.

Ex-Gov. Guild, of Massachusetts, in an address to the school children of Boston, said: "Israel Putnam created the flag, and not Betsy Ross. She only suggested that the stars be five-pointed instead of six-pointed."

William Durst, of Philadelphia, 76 years of age and one of the two living members of the crew of the iron-clad Monitor, has received the medal awarded him by the last Congress.

## WANTED—A RIDER AGENT IN EACH TOWN

Sample Latest Model "Hedgehorn" bicycle furnished by us. Our agents everywhere are making money fast for full particulars and special offer of only \$8.00 per pair.

NO MONEY REQUIRED until you receive and approve of our bicycle. We ship to anyone, anywhere in the U. S., without a cent deposit in advance, freight prepaid, and allow TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL, during which time you may ride the bicycle and put it to any test you wish. If you are then not perfectly satisfied or do not wish to have the bicycle ship it back to us at our expense and you will not be out one cent.

FACTORY PRICES at one-half profit above actual factory cost. You save five dollars on each bicycle by buying direct of us and have the manufacturer's guarantee behind your bicycle. DO NOT BUY a bicycle or a pair of tires from anyone but our regular agent. You can receive your catalogue and learn our unheard-of factory prices and remarkable special offers to rider agents.

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## GOT HIM CHEAP.

The Way Sir Morel Mackenzie, the Famous Surgeon, Was Once Cleverly Tricked.

Sir Morel Mackenzie once received a wire from Antwerp asking him his charges for a certain operation. He replied \$500 and was told to come at once. When he stepped upon the dock he was met by three men in mourning, who informed him sadly that he had come too late, the patient had died.

"But," said the spokesman of the party, "we shall pay you your full fee." And they did. "And now," said the man, "since you are here, what do you say to visiting the city hospital and giving a clinic for the benefit of our local surgeons? It is not often they have an opportunity of benefiting by such science as yours."

Sir Morel said he would gladly comply. He went to the hospital and performed many operations, among which were two of a similar nature to that for which he had been called for. When he had finished all thanked him profusely. On the steamer going home he met a friend, who had a business house in Antwerp.

"Pretty scurvy trick they played on you, Sir Morel."

"What do you mean?" asked the surgeon.

"Told you the patient died before you arrived, didn't they?"

"Yes."

"Lies. You operated on him and a friend with the same trouble at the clinic. Got two operations for one price."

## HE WAS EXCITED.

And Yet He Was Making Only a Very Reasonable Request.

It was a dramatic scene, pregnant with the most tragic possibilities. Thus thought a witness to the meeting of three Italians near the big express depot at Fifteenth and Market streets. A man and woman who were delivering a trunk into the hands of a clerk were suddenly confronted by another man, who was highly excited. He approached the woman. In voluble Italian he raved and swore and pleaded, while she shrilled equally excited answers. The other man stood back against the wall, his arms folded defiantly, his head sunk on his chest. It certainly looked as if daggers were to be drawn. The interested bystander asked of some listeners who understood the rapidly spluttered dialect what the trouble was all about.

"Why," was the volunteered translation, "this woman has run away from her husband with this man," pointing to the sulky individual.

"Oh, and he is begging her to return?" was the next query.

"Not on your life," was the expressive reply. "She has packed up all her husband's clothes in her trunk, as well as her own, and he is begging her to give back at least his Sunday suit."—Philadelphia Record.

## Baked Men.

Workers in porcelain factories are literally baked, but by some miracle of use and wont they remain sufficiently underdone to live. At least if they are not quite baked they endure a stronger heat than that which browns the Sunday school. The furnaces wherein porcelain is finished are kept at the fiercest heat used in any industry. A chain of workmen, their heads and bodies swathed in fireproof garments, take the finished pieces from the fire one at a time and pass them to the cooling room. The man at the head of this chain—he who stands nearest the furnace—can work in only five minute shifts. In his intervals of rest he lies on a mattress drinking glass after glass of ice water from the hands of a small boy. At lunchtime all about the chain of men steaks grill.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

## Just Tolerable.

Concerning a certain time serving Washington clergyman of whom a visitor was one day expressing a harsh estimate President Lincoln said:

"I think you are rather hard on Mr. —. He reminds me of a man in Illinois who was arrested for passing a counterfeit bill. He admitted that he had taken it to a bank cashier to know if it was a good bill. 'Well, what was the reply of the cashier?' asked his lawyer. 'Why,' evasively answered the prisoner, 'he said it was a pretty tolerable, respectable sort of a bill.'"

Mr. Lincoln thought the clergyman "a pretty tolerable, respectable sort of a clergyman."

## At Close Range.

"Who is that neglected looking little boy with dirt over his face?"

"He is the child of the noted astronomer who lives over the way."

"Oh, is he? Come here, sonny. Run home and tell your father he doesn't need his telescope if he wants to see spots on the sun."—Baltimore American.

## His Trouble.

Friend—Don't worry because your sweetheart has turned you down since you lost your money. There are as good fish in the sea as ever were caught. Jilted One—Yes, but I've lost my bait.—Harper's Bazar.

## Ripe Old Age.

Little Willie—Say, pa, what is a ripe old age? Pa—It's the age, my son, at which a man is willing to admit that he's not the only dried apple in the pantry.—Chicago News.

## The Doctor's Orders.

Mrs. O'Harrigan—Phoy have ye stuck this empty flask under th' baby? Mrs. Carey—Th' doctor's orders. He told me O'd have to keep th' baby on a bottle.—Judge.

Not to outshine, but to shine upon, his neighbors is the successful man's mission.—Towns.

## LATHAM'S HOME RUN.

And How It Figured in Having Him Dubbed "the Dude," as Told by Charley Comiskey.

Charley Comiskey told the story of how Arlie Latham came to be called "the dude."

"One spring during Latham's term of service with the good old St. Louis Browns," said Comiskey, "he jumped into the opening game of the season and won us a victory by knocking out a home run in the last inning. Chris von der Ahe from his place in the grand stand saw Arlie make his sensational hit and naturally enthused. After the game 'der boss president' entered the clubhouse and in that peculiar dialect of his said to Latham:

"Arlie, my poy, you must be glad that I, Chris, was proud mit you, an' I vill show you vat my feelings is by giving you the present of some things for you to wear on yourself. Take dis order on mine own tailor an' go an' dress up yourself."

"Chris' order on the tailor read something like this:

"Give to Arlie der t'ings vat he buys, an' send to me der bill."

"Latham didn't do a thing on the strength of that order but replenish his wardrobe. For three days in succession he showed up at the ball park in a fine makeup, and every suit of clothes was brand new. On the fourth day Chris got a bill from the clothing people for \$100. Naturally he sent for Latham and demanded an explanation.

"Why, Chris, old pal," said 'Lath,' 'there's nothing to explain. Didn't you agree in that order you gave me to pay for what I bought, and haven't I just begun to buy? Why, old pal, I have only got three suits and expect to be measured for another this afternoon. What's wrong?"

"Arlie," replied Von der Ahe, 'you vas de one infernal dude in de pizness. I vill dis bill pay, but you vill yourself go to der tailor an' mit him explain vot I dink of der impudence of you yourself. You vill also stop mit de clothes you now have on an' do no more mit such foolishness mit der man vot pays your salary. Arlie, you vas one dude, an' if you play mit any errors dis afternoon I vill myself fine you all der bootful clothes you have yourself bought."

"From that day Latham became known to the baseball world as 'the dude.'"

## A Curious Structure.

On the road from Clifton down to Avonmouth the traveler will pass, in the Avon gorge, a curious structure to which a singular tradition is attached, relates the London Tatler. The story is that a person named Cook about a century ago was told by a gypsy in the Leigh woods that his only son would be killed by a serpent before he reached the age of twenty-one. To avert this he built a high tower and shut his son in the topmost room with the intention of sealing him there until the fatal age was passed. However, by accident a viper was taken up in a bag to the room to light the fire, and it crept from the bag and bit the boy so that he died. Therefore the tower was called Cook's Folly, and that is its name to this day, whatever is the true explanation.

## An Ignoble Use.

Washington Irving in "Crayon Papers" says: "I was once at an evening entertainment given by the Duke of Wellington at Apsley House to William IV. The duke had manifested his admiration of his great adversary, Napoleon, by having portraits of him in different parts of the house. At the bottom of the grand staircase stood the colossal statue of the emperor by Canova. It was of marble in the antique style, with one arm partly extended, holding a figure of Victory. Over this arm the ladies in tripping upstair to the ball had thrown their shawls. It was a singular office for the statue of Napoleon to perform in the mansion of the Duke of Wellington!"

Imperial Caesar, dead and turned to clay, etc.

## The Elder That Swore.

An elder of the kirk, having found a little boy and his sister playing marbles on Sunday, put his reproach in this form, not a judicious one for a child: "Boy, do you know where children go who play marbles on Sabbath day?"

"Ay," said the boy, "They gang down to the field by the water below the brig."

"No," roared out the elder, "they go to hell and are burned."

The little fellow, really shocked, called to his sister: "Come awa', Jeanie. Here's a man swearing awfully."—Reminiscences of Dean Ramsay.

## Hats as Aids to Matrimony.

"The wise woman is as careful about the choice of a hat as she is about the choice of a husband." The celebrated author who uttered this dictum may have exaggerated a little, but not much. And allow me, a woman, to tell you solemn men whom I see sneering at the "trivialty" of my sex that often the cleverest among you chooses a wife for no better reason than that the woman thus selected has herself chosen a becoming hat!—Mrs. C. De Broutelles in Grand Magazine.

## Seeking Relief.

Darkey (boarding a train)—I heard 'bout you'd wife dyin', Jim. What you gwine now?

"Ts off to join de Mormons. Hit keeps one woman hustlin' too much to support a heavy eatin' lak me."—Life.

To speak or write Nature did not peremptorily order thee; but to work, she did.—Carlyle.

## LEE AT APPOMATTOX.

One of the Most Notable Scenes in the History of the War—The Parting of Comrades.

Men who saw the defeated general when he came forth from the chamber where he had signed the articles of capitulation say that he paused a moment as his eyes rested once more on the Virginia hills, smote his hands together as though in some excess of inward agony, then mounted his gray horse, Traveler, and rode calmly away.

If that was the very Gethsemane of his trials, yet he must have had then one moment of supreme, if chastened, joy. As he rode quietly down the lane leading from the scene of capitulation he passed into view of his men—of such as remained of them. The news of the surrender had got abroad, and they were waiting, grief-stricken and dejected, upon the hill-sides when they caught sight of their old commander on the gray horse. Then occurred one of the most notable scenes in the history of the war. In an instant they were about him, bareheaded, with tear wet faces, thronging him, kissing his hand, his boots, his saddle; weeping, cheering him amid their tears, shouting his name to the very skies. He said: "Men, we have fought through the war together. I have done my best for you. My heart is too full to say more."—From "Robert E. Lee, the Southerner."

## ERROR MEANT DEATH.

Typesetters and Proofreaders on Chinese Paper Careful.

China, with all its vast population, boasts not quite two dozen daily papers, but among them are the two oldest papers in the world. The Kin Pan used to be considered by Europeans the oldest paper, but it has been passed a mere thousand years. The Tsing Pao, or Pekin News, was first published 560 years before the Norman conquest and has been issued without intermission for nearly 1,400 years. The Tsing Pao has the appearance of a yellow backed magazine of twenty-four octavo pages, each page containing seven columns, consisting of seven "characters."

Two editions are published—an edition de luxe for the court and the upper classes at a cost of 24 cents a month, and an edition inferior in paper and printing, costing 16 cents a month. It has a circulation of about 10,000 and is really the principal paper of China, chronicling the movements of the emperor and of the court and printing the ministerial reports. It is probably the most exact newspaper in the world. The punishment for an error in printing was until recently, at least, instant death.—New York Times.

## Old London Cookshops.

Mediaeval London, besides being a "city of taverns," was famous for its cookshops, such as the place on the river bank described by Fitzstephen in the thirteenth century: "There every day ye may call for any dish of meat, roast, fried or sodden, fish both small and great, venison and fowl. If friends come upon a sudden wearied with travel to a citizen's house and they be loath to wait for curious preparations and dressings of fresh meat let the servant run to the water side, where all things that can be desired are at hand." This particular place of public cookery apparently did an indoor as well as an outdoor trade, for Fitzstephen further described it as being used both day and night by "multitudes of soldiers or other strangers who refresh themselves to their content on roast goose, the fowl of Africa and the rare gadwit of Ionia." But what were the two last mentioned viands?—London Chronicle.

## Sickroom Mirrors.

"Only a hand mirror should find place in a sickroom," said a doctor, "and it should be one flattering to the patient—the kind, for instance, which if the face is too broad will lengthen it a little. And the patient should only be allowed to look in the mirror at propitious times. Many a patient has been frightened literally to death by his haggard reflection—has looked, sighed and renounced hope. But many another patient in a really bad way—really desperate, too—being given a look at himself just after he has taken a stimulant has bucked up wonderfully. In fact, a sickroom mirror wisely handled is a curative agent, while recklessly handled it may kill."

## His Usual Way.

The new waitress sidled up to a dapper young man at the breakfast table, who, after glancing at the bill, opened his mouth, and a noise issued forth that sounded like the ripping off of all of the cogs on one of the wheels in the power house. The new waitress made her escape to the kitchen. "Fellow out there insulted me," she said. The head waiter looked at him. "I'll get it," he said. "That's just the train caller ordering his breakfast."—Argonaut.

## Improved.

"How do you like your alarm clock?" asked the jeweler.

"First rate."

"You didn't seem pleased with it at first."

"No, but it's broken now."—Tit-Bits.

## Warm.

"The spirit of your husband wishes to speak with you, madam."

"What does he say?"

"He says that he doesn't have to dress in a cold room."—Bohemian.

## Crushed Again.

Mrs. Denham—Do you think that I shall be a good looking old woman?

Denham—I don't know why you should expect any such radical change.—New York Press.



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## CHINA'S GRAND CANAL.

At Times It Holds Water Enough to Float Boats, but Usually They Are Dragged Over Mud Banks.

Of some of the crude and outgrown methods used on China's Grand canal a writer in the North China Daily News remarks: "The junction of the real canal with the Wei river was not by means of a lock, but simply a high and steeply sloping mud bank over which the grain vessels had to be dragged by the force of perhaps many hundreds of men. It should be borne in mind that in China the lock of a canal is not much more like our idea of what that name connotes than it is like a padlock. Amid constant and often serious changes of level, with an uncertain and not infrequently a scanty supply of water, and with a grain fleet which traveled in blocks of some eighty vessels under one officer, it was necessary to devise some way for keeping them together and for transferring them as a consolidated unit with this in view.

"For this reason a Chinese lock on the Grand canal is nothing but a stone gateway into which large boards may be lowered through a groove in the stones, restraining most of the water from its flow, until there is a depth sufficient to float all the craft, when the boards are pulled up and the entire fleet passes through.

"After this the boards are again lowered for another division of the grain boats. In case the water gives out—a by no means unlikely occurrence—there is nothing to do but to wait until more comes from somewhere."

Take one quart of lough from the bread in the early morning, break three eggs, separating whites from yolks, whip both to a light froth, mix into the dough and gradually add lukewarm water till the consistency of griddle cakes. Beat well and let rise till breakfast time, then have the griddle hot and well greased, pour on the batter in small cakes, and bake brown.

## WORTH ADVERTISING FOR

There are 5,499 Negroes employed here in Washington by the Government alone, and these 5,499 Negroes draw salaries aggregating \$3,044,404. These more than three millions of dollars are spent right here in Washington, but scattered among the hundreds of tradesmen. Is this amount of money worth bidding for? It certainly is, and not even the largest stores in this city would refuse to get the big end of it did they but realize how much money the Negroes are really spending.

Now The Bee is the only Negro publication in this city. It stands without a rival or competitor, and covers the field like a few of the merchants in this city will patronize the advertising columns of The Bee, presenting the attractive bargains they may have, these Negroes—these 5,499 Negroes who draw annually from the Government over three millions of dollars—will assume that by patronizing a publication edited and operated by one of their race that such firms desire and deserve their patronage. And such firms will receive the bulk of these over three millions of dollars received and spent by the Negroes of Washington.

What clothing stores, what furniture stores, what dry goods stores, and what other kinds of business will now make an effort to divert to themselves these over three millions of dollars spent by Washington Negroes by advertising in The Bee?

Place your advertising in The Bee and watch these 5,499 appreciative Negroes spend their over three millions of dollars with you.

Now is the time to advertise in The Bee, the newspaper that goes into every Negro home in Washington. Remember, merchants of Washington, it's what advertising pays you, not what it costs.

## MORE MONEY—RACE PROGRESS.

If colored people groom themselves daintily, destroy perspiration odors, remove grease shine from the face, and use our new discoveries for improving the skin and dressing the hair, they will be better received in the business world, make more money, and advance faster.

The Chemical Wonder Company of New York is the best business friend colored people have. It improves their bodies as Dr. Booker Washington improves their minds. That Company manufactures nine Chemical Wonders, which will make colored people as attractive as individual peculiarities will permit. Colored men in New York who use these Wonders hold better situations in banks, clubs and business houses, and women have better positions, marry better, get along better.

(1.) Complexion WonderCream will light up any colored face (black or brown) every time it is used. To prove this on one trial, we send demonstration sample for 10 cents. Regular jar, 50 cents postpaid.

(2.) Magneto-Metallic Comb, called Wonder Comb. Can be heated before using, to help straighten and dress the hair. Costs 50 cents, and will last a lifetime.

(3.) Wonder Uncurl. When this pomade dressing is in the hair the kinks can be uncured and the hair becomes flexible. When heated into the scalp and through the hair with a Wonder Comb, any stiff, knotty hair will dress well. 50 cents postpaid.

(4.) Wonder Hair Grow fertilizes the scalp and makes hair grow long, just as fertilizers in the soil make cornstalks grow. 50 cents postpaid.

(5.) Odor Wonder Powder instantly destroys perspiration odor. People who neglect such chemical cleansing are obnoxious. 50 cents postpaid.

(6.) Odor Wonder Liquid. This fine toilet water surrounds the body with delicate perfume. When used with used with Odor Wonder Powder the conditions of the body become perfect. If you can spare 50 cents extra, order this luxury. 50 cents postpaid.

(7.) Wonder Foot Powder keeps the feet dainty. 50 cents, postpaid.

(8.) Wonder Wash. A shampoo to clean from dandruff and insure the health of the hair and scalp. 50 cents postpaid.

(9.) Shell Pink Creme will give light brown girls beautiful pink cheeks without made-up appearance. 50 cents postpaid. We guarantee all these Wonders as represented.

We give advice free about hair, skin and scalp.

We will send book an attractiveness free.

We will prove we are true business friends of colored people.

We require one agent for every locality and guarantee you against loss. Only \$2 capital required.

Always write to M. B. Berger & Co., 2 Rector Street, New York. We market all the Chemical Wonder Company preparations.

## Richardson's Pure Drug Store

316 4 1/2 Street, S. W.

Just received a large assignment of fresh drugs and a large collection of very fine toilet preparations, Easter goods, and many useful articles, just the thing you desire for Easter offering.

Richardson's Old Reliable Pure Drug Store,

316 4 1/2 Street, S. W.

and 14th and R Streets, N. W.

The commission in charge of the Illinois Hall of Fame, at Champaign, has decided that the late Philip D. Armour is entitled to recognition, owing to his services in promoting the livestock industry in the United States.

Cardinal Logue, the prelate of Ireland, who is in Durham, N. C., to attend the consecration service of St. Patrick's Cathedral, said: "The colored people should have been educated first, then gradually emancipated. It was a mistake to set them free, untutored and helpless."

There are many colored families who are living in crowded houses on small plots of land in towns or cities who want real freedom and real opportunity for themselves and for their children. It is very difficult to rear children in a crowded town or city. The place to rear children is in the country.

In Macon County, Alabama, the colored people have a rare and exceptional opportunity. This is the county in which the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute is located. There is plenty of good land for sale on easy terms. There is a good schoolhouse, and the school term lasting from seven to eight months in every part of the county. The white people in Macon County are of the very best class. There is no disorder or racial trouble. We advise colored people who are now living in crowded towns or cities, in the North or in the South, and especially those who have children to raise to come to Macon County and buy a home where they can get plenty of land to cultivate and rear their families in the county free from the temptations of the cities and towns.

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## BY THEIR FRUITS.

The National Negro League, with headquarters in New York, and of which Prof. DuBoise is the paid, if not the titular, head, has issued a word-burdened address "to the People of Great Britain," just as if Great Britain was cognizant of American infirmities. As might have been expected, the address is an attack upon Dr. Booker T. Washington, whose shoes many of the members are unworthy to unlatch.

It is a pity for Prof. DuBoise that he is so consumed by jealousy and so hedged about with envy that he cannot move out on the broad field of human endeavor and race uplift unfettered. He accouterments are too cumbersome for a long march and a successful battle. Every movement that he fathers appears to have for its one object the pulling down of Dr. Washington from the high pedestal he occupies, and upon which the people placed him. Every utterance of Dr. DuBoise is poisoned with the venom of jealousy for the builder of Tuskegee.

But Dr. Washington, bent to one purpose, and determined upon one aim—the uplift of the masses—ignores the petty, jealous attacks of his narrow-minded assailants, and continues on, uninterrupted and unswerving, with his grand and good work of uplift.

The address of the National Negro League, as sent "to the people of Great Britain," is signed by a few men who, like Prof. DuBoise, are actuated by jealousy and envy, and some of them have failed signally to carve a small niche in life's rotunda for themselves. In looking over the list we find names of some barristers without clients, some physicians whose books earn no royalties, some ministers whose religion has not the impress of Christian tolerance, some editors whose newspapers are but sheets of billingsgate and columns of defamation, and a few human jokes who are but impecunious camp-followers—the whole lot forming a limited few iconoclasts who are impaled upon their own jealousy, imprisoned within their own conceit, and halted by their own enviousness.

Dr. Washington is not infallible, but he is honest and sincere. He has never claimed infallibility. He may have made mistakes, but the mistakes, if made, were in an honest effort to build up and not in tearing down. Dr. Washington has the ear of the people of the world—of all races. He has the confidence and applause of his own race. His leadership cannot be disputed or disturbed by narrow-minded, self-opinionated men who, instead of spending their energies in building up, are wasting their energies in base attempts to tear down.

Brilliant, deep, finished scholar that Prof. DuBoise is, in the end his epitaph, because of his narrow, jealous spirit, cannot fail to be:

"He lived in the narrow hut of envy,  
And fed upon filthy husks of jealousy."

Dr. Washington maintains his home and does his greatest labor of love down in the black belt, where his beloved people live in greatest numbers, and most need the service of real, honest, sincere, unselfish leaders. Prof. DuBoise left the real scene of needed action and betook himself to New York to fire envy-tipped paper bullets at long range. One is a

patriot at the head of an army of patriots; the other is a guerrilla, who hangs on that army's rear. One is wedded to breadth; the other is married to narrowness. One is faithful; the other is the antithesis of faithfulness.

When Prof. DuBoise designs with his own brain and builds with his own hands a monument out from which go annually hundreds of ambitious, determined, energetic, prepared negro boys and girls to better their, our and posterity's condition, and a monument upon which not only America, but the civilized world proudly gazes—when Prof. DuBoise shall have done this, then will addresses inspired by him be given respectful consideration.

"By their fruits shall ye know them." The fruits of Dr. Washington's labors are the sweet, life-giving fruit of noble effort and beneficent uplift. Prof. DuBoise's fruits are the bitter apples of jealousy and the sour grapes of envy. We repeat: "By their fruits shall ye know them."

## HOWARD THEATER.

Last Sunday evening the Howard Theater passed from the control of colored management to that of white. Messrs. Benedict and Rosenthal, the owners, are of the opinion that a white manager can do more and better business than a colored manager. Such a move, no doubt, would succeed in some other city, except this one. Mr. W. H. Smith, who steps down and out, no doubt devoted his entire time and energy to the theater. If he failed to bring the crowd, certainly it was no fault of his. The citizens of this city had just begun to know and appreciate him. He had certainly organized a first-class stock company, of which any city would be proud. This stock company was under the direction of Mr. J. Lubrie Hill, and all who saw him in "Our Friend From Dixie" must admit that he was an actor. Mr. Smith spared neither pains nor expense to give the people of this city what they have been asking for ever since the establishment of "Jim Crowism" in all the theaters in this city—a theater of their own. Messrs. Rosenthal and Benedict made it possible for the colored people to realize their fond hopes. Every officer and every employee were colored. Every show, with a few exceptions, was colored. Now the manager is white who succeeds Mr. Smith; the treasurer is white, and he succeeds Mr. Myers. All the shows hereafter will be white. Are the colored people appreciative? We have several moving picture shows—Ford Dabney, especially—but the colored people prefer to attend Happy Land, where they are compelled to go into a separate entrance and occupy separate seats. Instead of attending the Howard Theater, where they are permitted to breathe the air of freedom and independence, they prefer to go to the Academy and pay 25 cents for the peanut gallery, where the white people only pay 15 cents for the same seats. Is it a fact that the colored people prefer to be "Jim Crowed," to enable them to inhale the air of the white people? There is something radically wrong with the colored brother. If the Howard management fails under the new management The Bee is unable to say what the next move will be.

## ONE vs. TWENTY.

Dr. Booker T. Washington made a tour of Europe some few weeks ago, and briefly spoke of the condition of the colored people in this country. What he said set up a howl throughout America. A self-constituted committee of colored men met somewhere in New York and sent out a signed denial of what Dr. Washington had said. The American colored man is a peculiar genius. He does nothing himself; and if one should happen to say or do something, a cry goes out that is a detriment to the person who is doing something.

The Democratic party will reward the colored independents by introducing a "Jim Crow" bill in the House of Representatives.

If Dr. Shepard and Dr. Washington could consistently pool their issues, no doubt the educational world could be united.

The Bee would advise the President to change his Southern policy and unite the Republican party.

Mr. Sinclair doesn't believe in divorce. His reasons are very poor. Perhaps if he had a bump upon his head several times, he would change his mind.

Capers, of South Carolina, was always the colored Americans' great political factor before he was put out of office.

## Business at the Police Court is getting slow.

There are more lawyers than there are clients among a few of them.

Why do colored Odd Fellows and Masons fail to keep their obligations with one another?

The Lincoln Amusement Company will attempt to build a theater. The Bee has every reason to believe that it will succeed.

## Grandfathers' Clause

Continued from page 1.

one citizen of the United States over another on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude. Before its adoption, this could be done. It was as much within the power of a State to exclude citizens of the United States from voting on account of race, color, or property or education. Now it is not. If citizens of one race having certain qualifications are permitted by law to vote, those of another having the same qualifications must be. Previous to this amendment there was no constitutional guaranty against the discrimination; now there is. It follows that the amendment has invested the citizen of the United States with a new constitutional right which is within the protecting power of Congress. That right is exemption from discrimination in the exercise of the elective franchise on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude. This, under the express provisions of the second section of

Commissioners. He will do the colored citizens of the city a favor if he will order his Captain to close up these houses. He can do it. Now, Major Sylvester, show your nerve. You have it; now execute it.

## HENRY GASSAWAY DAVIS.

Since a Democrat is to succeed our good friend, Senator Scott, we don't know of a better man to succeed him than Senator H. G. Davis, the father-in-law of Senator Elkins. Ex-Senator Davis, it can be said, is the poor man's friend, and a friend of colored people, who love and respect him. He employs thousands of colored citizens in his West Virginia mines, and to-day, if it were possible for these colored men to vote for him, Mr. Davis would come to the Senate. The Bee has always had high esteem for this distinguished citizen of West Virginia. He doesn't belong to that vicious class of Democrats who want all colored men exterminated. The Legislature of West Virginia would do honor to the State if it elected the ex-Senator the successor of Senator Scott.

## PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

It cannot be denied that ex-President Roosevelt is to-day the greatest American upon this continent. Whatever may be his faults, the American people respect him. The defeat of the Republican party in the last campaign was attributed to Mr. Roosevelt. If the charge is true, The Bee is of the opinion that he will be a political factor in 1912. President Taft, if he wants the colored vote, must do something at once to bring that vote back into the Republican party. The colored voter is no longer the serf of any political party. Mr. Roosevelt must do his duty in restoring the party to power. Will ex-President Roosevelt be able to return in 1912?

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the amendment, Congress may enforce by "appropriate legislation."

In Ex parte Yarborough, 110 U. S. 651, Mr. Justice Miller, speaking for the court, said (p. 664):

"The Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution, by its limitation on the power of the States in the exercise of their right to prescribe the qualifications of voters in their own elections, and by its limitation of the power of the United States over that subject, clearly shows that the right of suffrage was considered to be of supreme importance to the National Government, and was not intended to be left within the exclusive control of the States."

And again:  
"While it is true, as was said by this court in United States vs. Reese, 92 U. S. 214, that this article gives no affirmative right to the colored man to vote, and is designed primarily to prevent discrimination against him whenever the right to vote may be granted to others, it is easy to see that, under some circumstances, it may operate as the immediate source of a right to vote. In all cases where the former slave-holding States had not removed from their constitutions the words 'white man' as a qualification for voting, this provision did, in effect, confer on him the right to vote, because, being paramount to the State law, it annulled the discriminatory word 'white,' and thus left him in the enjoyment of the same right as white persons. And such would be the effect of any future constitutional provision of a State which should give the right of voting exclusively to white people."

Neale vs. Delaware, 103 U. S. 370.  
"In such cases the Fifteenth Article of Amendment does, *proprio vigore*, substantially confer on the Negro the right to vote, and Congress has the power to protect and enforce that right."  
That the Fifteenth Amendment has *proprio vigore* the effect of eliminating the qualifying adjective "white" from all State constitutions and laws in fixing the qualifications of voters has been fully recognized by the Court of Appeals of Maryland in numerous cases. Schaffer vs. Gilbert, 73 Md. 66; Southerland vs. Norris, 74 Md. 326; Hanna vs. Young, 84 Md. 179; Pope vs. Williams, 98 Md. 59.

It is therefore apparent that in enforcing the discriminating provisions of the State statute, the registers were doing and intended to do an act forbidden by the supreme law of the land, and for doing which the State statutes could afford them no protection.

It is suggested in argument that if the clause in question of the Maryland statute is by the Fifteenth Amendment rendered invalid, the whole statute falls with it, and the registers had no power to register anyone under it.

6-BEE  
This was held in Giles vs. Harris, 189 U. S. 475, where the complainant alleged that the whole registration scheme of the Alabama constitution was a fraud on the Constitution of the United States and void, and asked the court in an equity suit to so declare; at the same time, asking the court to decree that the complainant be registered. The court held that if the complainant's contention was sustained and the whole scheme declared void, there was no warrant of law for registering him at all.

The plaintiffs make no such allegation or contention in this case. The law is recognized as valid in all its provisions except the one which discriminates; and the plaintiffs allege that but for that discriminating clause they would have been entitled to register.

We are now to consider whether it was a requisite of good pleading that the defendants should allege that the defendants acted wilfully, maliciously, fraudulently or corruptly, in order to render them legally liable in these suits which are brought to enforce the statutory remedy given by Section 2004 and Section 1979.

It is to be observed that there can be no right of action under the Fifteenth Amendment and these sections of the Revised Statutes unless the discrimination and denial was in pursuance of a State law.

Therefore, if the defendants' contention could be upheld, the defendant in such a suit could always plead that he did not act maliciously or wilfully or in bad faith, because he was acting in obedience to the laws of the State.

The purpose of Congress in these sections is distinctly stated to be to give a right of action and an effective safeguard against deprivation of a right by the enforcing of a statute of the State; and when it says (Section 1979) that "every person who, under color of any statute of any State, subjects or causes to be subjected any citizen of the United States to the deprivation of any right, privilege or immunity secured by the Constitution and laws, shall be liable to the party injured in an action at law," what can it mean but that the enforcement of the State law is of itself the wrong which gives rise to the cause of action? How could it be made to appear that the officer appointed to enforce a State law was guilty of malice in doing what the State law commanded him?

The common sense of the situation would seem to be that the law forbidding the deprivation or abridgment of the right to vote on account of race or color being the supreme law, any State law commanding such deprivation or abridgment is nugatory and not to be obeyed by anyone; and anyone who does enforce it does so at his known peril, and is made liable to an action for damages by the simple act of enforcing a void law to the injury of the plaintiff in the suit, and no allegation of malice need be alleged or proved.

There are restrictions of the right of voting which might, in fact, operate to exclude all colored men, which would not be open to the objection of discriminating on account of race or color. As, for instance, it is supposable that a property qualification might, in fact, result, in some localities, in all colored men being excluded; and the same might be the result, in some localities, from an

educational test; and it could not be said, although that was the result intended, that it was a discrimination on account of race or color; but would be referable to a different test.

But looking at the constitution and laws of Maryland, prior to Jan. 1, 1868, how can it be said, with any show of reason, that any but white men could vote then and how can the court close its eyes to the obvious fact that it is for that reason solely that the test is inserted in the Maryland Act of 1908, and is not the court to take notice of the fact that during all the 40 years since the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment, colored men have been allowed to register and vote in Maryland until the enactment of the Maryland Statute of 1908?

It was primarily the right of suffrage which was to be protected against any restrictive legislation of the States which was the subject matter dealt with by the Fifteenth Amendment and the Revised Statutes; and, considering the purpose of the law, it does not seem that any other construction can be defensible.

United States vs. Reese, 92 U. S. 214-218.

It is urged by the defendants that the inhibitions of the Fifteenth Amendment against the denial of the right to vote of citizens of the United States on account of race or color, must be held to apply only to the right to vote at Congressional elections derived from the United States, and does not apply to the right to vote at State or Municipal elections given by the State.

The Fifteenth Amendment was proclaimed March 30, 1870, and by the Act of May 31, 1870, Congress undertook to exercise the powers it understood were granted it by the Amendment and passed the Act, now Section 2004, providing expressly that all citizens of the United States otherwise qualified should be entitled and allowed to vote at all elections in any State, Territory, county, city, without distinction of race or color, any constitution, law, custom, usage or regulation of any State or Territory to the contrary notwithstanding.

Nothing in the way of interpretation by the legislative body which itself had framed the amendment, could be more significant than this enactment passed by Congress immediately upon its adoption. I do not find in the cases cited from the Supreme Court anything opposed to that interpretation.

It seems clear that, when, by the Fifteenth Amendment, it is declared that the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by any State on account of race or color, it means what Congress understood it to mean, namely: The right to vote at all public elections.

It is further agreed by the defendants that if the Fifteenth Amendment be construed as forbidding discriminations at State municipal elections, it is beyond the power of the States to so amend it, and therefore it should not receive that construction.

I do not appreciate the force of this contention.

That the Amendment declaring all persons born in the United States to be citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside, without discrimination on account of race or color, is beyond the amending power is not suggested; and if so, it cannot be reasonably maintained that to declare that such citizens shall not be deprived of the privilege of suffrage because of race or color, is beyond the amending power. One follows from the other.

It is my judgment that each of the declarations states a case in which the right of action is validly given by the construction and laws of the United States and that the demurrers should be overruled.

## NOTES ON RACIAL PROGRESS

As Reported by National Negro Business League.

## New Negro Bank.

The Peoples' Home Savings Bank, at Shaw, Miss., capitalized at \$15,000, is one of the latest entries in the domain of financial organizations. The incorporators are said to be substantial and well known business men of the community whose individual successes have been so marked as to inspire the confidence of those who patronize the institution. The town of Shaw is one of the most progressive in the Delta, and draws on a marvelously rich territory. For this reason the bank ought to succeed.

## Negro Fairs.

There are an unusual number of Negro fairs being held this autumn. The Bolivar County Negro Fair has just closed its first successful meeting at Mound Bayou, Miss. There was an unusual display of cotton, corn, hogs, cattle, mules and sheep. In the poultry exhibit were shown fowls bred especially for egg production and for table use. Household productions were also well represented.

At Greenville, Miss., the Negroes have just held a successful fair, and also at Jackson, where they participated in the State Fair.

The Negro exhibits at the Alabama State Fair were exceptionally good. The corn, cotton, live stock, women's work, etc., compared favorably with what was exhibited by the whites.

The Macon County Farmers' Institute Fair, which was held at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, on the 28th and 29th of October, showed in many ways the remarkable progress that the Negroes in the Black Belt are making in agriculture. There was once a time when the Negro carried his produce to the fair on his back or in a broken-down ox-wagon, but at this fair the farmers brought their products by the two-horse wagonload.

The same farmer would bring a large amount of cotton, corn, oats, wheat, barley, peanuts, potatoes, canned and preserved fruits from the home, and fancy and plain sewing belonging to the State Fairs that are being held are those at Macon, Ga., Augusta, Ga., and Columbia, S. C.

The Giles County (Tenn.) Negro

Fair has just closed at Pulaski. It is not generally known that a Negro fair has been held at Pulaski for the past several years, and that it compares favorably with many county fairs held in counties of the Northern States. This fair is composed entirely of Negro farmers and business men of Giles County.

Negro fairs are of incalculable benefit to the race. What the Negro fair in South Carolina has done for that State the Negro fair is doing throughout the South. Of the Negro fair in South Carolina it is said: "The Negroes of South Carolina should feel proud that they have a fair of their own. It furnishes great inspiration for racial progress, and begets a love of race enterprise. It is here that all men and women have the opportunity to show what they have accomplished in any special line. Farmers can show their best products. Mechanics can show their skill, and literary men their best productions. The State Fair has done more than any other thing in bringing the Negroes of South Carolina together. It has proved a common interest and has begotten a spirit of progress."

The last statement of the Bank at Mound Bayou, Miss., shows that the bank has resources amounting to \$126,113.83, and that individual deposits, subject to check, amount to \$33,934.93.

It is estimated by a writer in the Banker and Investor Magazine that the Negroes of the United States have not less than \$30,000,000 deposited in the United States. In one bank in Washington, D. C., alone, they have more than \$500,000.

A movement has been started in Atlanta, Ga., by Rev. M. P. McCreary, pastor of the Magnolia Street Baptist Church. This movement, known as the Young Men's Progressive Band of the Reliable Labor Association, is expected to win the approval of both the white and colored people of the city.

The object is to form an association of hard-working and industrious Negroes. If a Negro comes into the ward who has these qualities he will be invited to join. If he is without these qualities the association will not aid him to secure a place to work. The object of the colored pastor is to build up the association so that its indorsement of an applicant for a position will mean something.

In speaking of the movement, Rev. McCreary said:

"Our purpose is to prevent the commission of crime by our people, and to be steady and industrious. We will use our influence to prevent crime of every kind, and thus aid in keeping out of the chaingangs and stockades our men and boys whose free labor and talents are needed to build up the city and State and make the race better."

The colored men of means in Knoxville, Tenn., are co-operating, and have several business organizations now in course of formation. This business activity is due in no small measure to the influence of the East Tennessee News, which, as an example, says:

"There can be no real reason advanced why in Knoxville we cannot have a colored bank, or a colored general store, or real estate firm, building homes for our own people, in the same manner as other cities of the South. We have made several successful professional men by our patronage, now why cannot we by the same patronage make successful business men. We can and will, for the opportunity will be given soon for the trying out of the business ideas in Knoxville. Give it your encouragement and patronage."

## The Tuskegee Negro Conference.

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.,

November 19, 1910.

The twentieth annual session of the Tuskegee Negro Conference will convene at Tuskegee Institute on Wednesday and Thursday, January 18 and 19, 1911.

On Wednesday, the first day, the Tuskegee Negro Conference will be held. Among the topics to be discussed are: Making Farming Pay, Successful Truck Farming, Fruit Raising, Livestock and Poultry Raising, Cotton Raising, How to Successfully Manage a Large Plantation, How to Make a Living on a Small Farm.

A number of prominent white planters are expected to be present, and the question of making tenant farming more profitable both to the landlord and to the tenant will be discussed somewhat at length.

On Thursday, the annual Workers' Conference will be held. On this occasion an unusually large number of persons directly engaged in Negro education from the schools of the South especially or interested in the uplift of the Negro are expected to be present.

Among the subjects that will be taken up at the Workers' Conference is the following: How can ministers, teachers and business men assist the farmers to make agriculture more profitable, particularly by assisting in teaching farmers more efficient methods of farming, and also to develop the business side of farming.

The indications are that the coming annual Tuskegee Negro Conference will be the largest and most successful of all the conferences held at Tuskegee Institute.

## Dr. Moore Urged.

Dr. Lewis B. Moore, say his friends, with his superior professional training in education and philosophy, and his years of experience as founder and dean of the Teachers' College of the University, would make an ideal superintendent of our colored public schools in case of a change in the office.

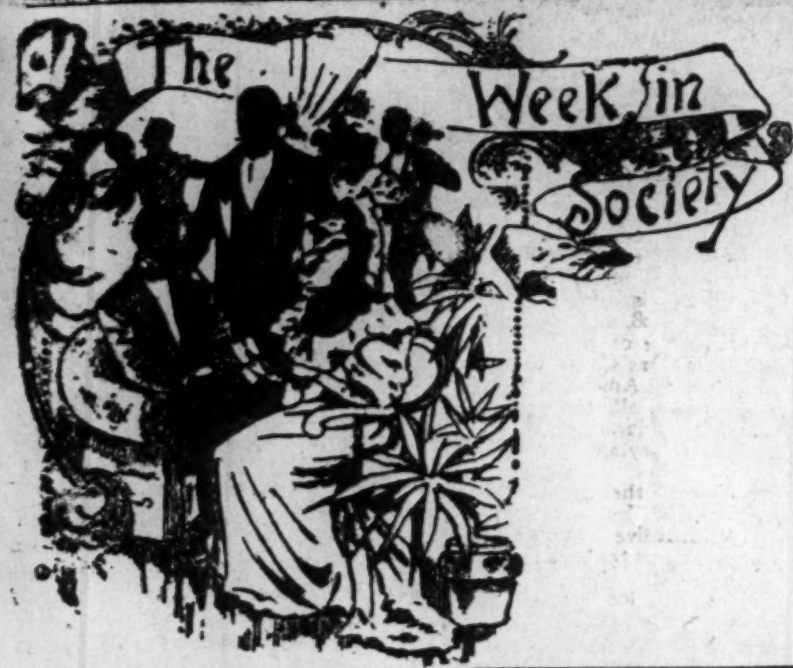
## Philadelphia House.

Mrs. Carroll, the proprietor of the Philadelphia House, is running one of the finest Palm Gardens in the city.

## Two New Banks.

The Bee's genial friend, Mr. Samuel G. Stewart, has just purchased for two clerks, at 1141 Seventh street northwest, two new cash registers in which his two receivers of cash may place it after it is handed over the counter to them. Sam has an eye to business, and he has oceans of friends who wish him success.





Get your drugs, medicines and toilet articles at the Board & McGuire Pharmacy 1912 1-2 14th St. N. W. "The place where everybody meets everybody else."

Mrs. Nancy Whitney, of Boston, Mass., is spending the winter in this city.

Mr. Richard Lyles, of Plymouth, Mass., is visiting friends and relatives in this city.

The marriage of Mr. Charles Cabiness and Mrs. Emma Lewis took place at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. Clayton Bannister, 1523 S street northwest, on Wednesday evening last.

Dr. Andrew Jackson, of the Dental College, Howard University, is visiting friends in Harrisburg, Pa., where he expects to take the State examination.

Rev. W. H. Marshall, of Harrisburg, Pa., was the guest of Dr. W. H. Ferguson one day this week.

Miss Gladys Morgan, of St. Louis, Mo., is visiting friends in this city.

Race post cards and colored dolls at Gray and Gray's Drug Store, 12th and U streets northwest.

Mr. Edward M. Syphax, of this city, gave an organ recital at the Capital Street Presbyterian Church, Harrisburg, Pa., on last evening.

Mrs. Armistead Pride is visiting Mrs. Albert Bradford in Philadelphia, Pa.

Mr. Charles Reed returned to this city Saturday evening after a pleasant stay of two months or more in New Jersey.

Rev. D. Webster Davis, of Richmond, Va., spent Thanksgiving Day in this city.

Mr. and Mrs. John Jones, of Chicago street, Indianapolis, Ind., entertained a few friends in honor of Rev. Robinson, of this city, last week.

Messrs. Hunnicut, Bayliss and Burns, of the Census Department, were at Wilberforce last week to the football game between Wilberforce and Xenia, which was won by the former.

Messrs. Williams and Jones were visitors from Hampton, Va., last week.

Mrs. Estelle Jordan, who has been visiting Mrs. C. W. Jordan in Norfolk, Va., has returned to this city much improved.

Mrs. Maggie Proctor has returned to this city after a pleasant visit to Boston as a guest of her cousins, Mrs. William L. Reed and Mr. W. O. Goddell, of Hingham, Mass.

For reliable prescription work, go to Gray and Gray's Drug Store, 12th and U streets northwest, and have the protection of four registered pharmacists and free delivery service to all parts of the city.

Dr. J. E. Shepard passed through this city for Durham, N. C., last Saturday morning.

Mr. W. Sidney Pittman left for Durham, N. C., last evening.

Mrs. M. C. Maxfield addressed the Sabbath school of Simpson Methodist Church last Sunday morning. Rev. Jackson, the pastor, introduced the speaker, who gave an interesting talk on "The use and value of the Bible."

Mr. Lewis Mitchell and Miss Leona Mitchell are at Ford Dabney's. Don't fail to see these great artists. They have been playing to crowded houses nightly.

Mrs. Fannie M. Mitchell is sick at her home, 1901 9th street northwest.

Ex-Recorder J. C. Dancy is in the city.

**A Brilliant Reception.** Mr. John E. Williams' reception on Friday evening at his residence, 1620 Corcoran street northwest, in honor of Mr. Robert A. Blackwell, of Boston, was certainly one worth extreme favorable comment. The green room was decorated with white chrysanthemums, and the red room was occupied by more than 28 whist players, which was truly a satisfying picture to the most critical eye.

Miss Helen Gordon was charmingly gowned in light blue, trimmed with a profusion of golden beads. She occupied the seat just opposite Mr. Arthur Curtis. Miss Carolynne Wilson wore a beautiful evening dress of white princess tulle, who sat near the door with Mr. Louis Lemos, Mr. Howard and Miss Viola Menard. Miss Menard wore an exceedingly attractive empire gown of blue. Miss Thomasine Corrothers was more becomingly gowned in pale yellow,

Chapter, Hon. Lady Lavinia Richardson, after which "The Knights of Olympia," a one-act comedy, was presented in the following characters:  
Neptune—Patron—Louis H. Patterson.  
Queen—Matron—Lavinia Richardson.  
Urania—Associate Matron—Francis Jackson.  
Cleo—Truth—Ida Young.  
Erato—Faith—Julia Harris.  
Calliope—Wisdom—Clara Patterson.  
Polyhymnia—Charity—Elizabeth Thompson.  
Thalia—Herald—Ethel Richardson.  
Terpsichore—Conductress—Mayme Marshall.  
Melpomene—Associate Cond.—Hattie McIntosh.  
Euterpe—Warder—Cordelia Henderson.  
Much praise was given by the Grand Chapter for the excellent year's work, numerically and financially.

Do you want first-class job work done? Call and send for estimates.

Its Second Anniversary.

The Home Mission Literary Society celebrated its second anniversary at True Reformers' Hall, corner of 12th and U streets northwest, Friday evening, November 18. The program of exercises was as follows:  
Singing by the Society—"All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name."  
Welcome address—Mr. Tate.  
Introduction—Mr. Long.  
Solo—Mr. Reid.  
Recitation—Miss Tyler.  
Solo—Miss Forrest.  
Recitation—Miss Turner.  
Select Reading—Miss Cogdell.  
Instrumental Solo—Miss Gaskins.  
Address—Subject, "Happiness," Rev. F. W. Dixon.

After the exercises the society entertained its friends at its annual banquet. The officers of the society are as follows:

Mrs. A. R. Toomer, founder and president; E. S. Heywood, vice president; Miss R. Morrow, secretary; Mrs. Ella Tyler, treasurer; Miss Lucy Lipcomb, assistant secretary; John Tate, editor; Bishop Carson, sergeant-at-arms.

**Ford Dabney.** The people could not be accommodated at Ford Dabney's this week. Miss Leona Marshall, Mr. Mitchell and Madeline Cooper are the principal stars at this popular theater this week and next week. Miss Marshall as well as Miss Cooper are making great hits. Mr. Mitchell never fails. Every participant is heartily enjoyed. The moving pictures are up to date, and on a whole the entire show is entertaining.

**Athletic League.**

The enthusiasm which manifested itself at the meeting of teachers composing the Athletic League of the public schools, has spread with rapidity throughout the entire system. Nearly two dozen schools have already joined the league, and have elected their officers within each building. The various school teams have taken advantage of the good weather of the past week and have used every spare moment in the preparation of themselves physically for whatever "stunt" they may be called upon to perform. Miss M. E. Gibbs, principal of the Stevens school, states that the league within her school is progressing rapidly, and that the enthusiasm bespeaks of much success. In her school, as in several other schools, the boys have purchased athletic suits.

Within a few days the committee having in charge the athletic meet to be held in Convention Hall will solicit subscriptions from the public and interested persons.

**ODD FELLOWS HONOR DEAD.**

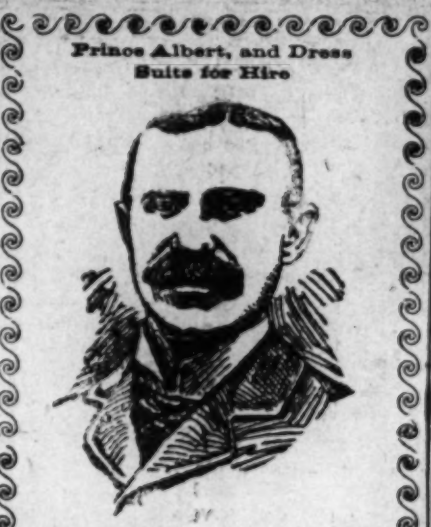
To Its Deceased Members Impressive Services Held.

Veterans' Association No. 1, of the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows, held a memorial service for the 14 deceased members of the Order during the year. Rev. C. B. Gordon, pastor of the Walker Memorial Church, where the exercises were held, conducted the religious part of the service. The musical services were in charge of the choir of the church. As a part of the service, a large wreath of flowers was placed on a pedestal arranged with 14 candles, representing the number of members lost this year by death. The speakers were James H. Hawkins, Jr., James Langhorne, William B. Harris, Lawrence Clark, David P. Warner and Rev. W. J. Howard, who all paid excellent tribute to the deceased members. The names of the death roll were: W. H. Williams, Charles Matthews, John W. Bailey, A. D. Coleman, Alexander Hicks, Samuel M. Tyler, Harrison Banks, William H. Smith, Abram Hayson, Charles Dorsey, Henry W. Freeman, Beyer Young, Alexander Berry and William M. Forrest. The attendance was large, including many prominent members of the Order. Charles H. F. Over was the chairman, James L. Turner secretary, and Jacob B. Askins master of ceremonies.

**Attorney Gregory South.**

(From the Charleston Messenger.) Attorney L. G. Gregory, of Washington, D. C., spoke at the Young People's Union at the New Tabernacle Fourth Church, Palmetto street, last Sunday. The address was ably delivered; it was full of thought and pathos. Attorney A. E. Twine introduced Attorney Gregory in most fitting words. Attorney Twine was at his best. He touched the hearts of the people in a most pathetic way, and pictured the organizer of the Young People's Union, Dr. S. H. Jenins, who has departed this life. Attorney Twine told of his faithfulness and fidelity to the Union, and how he loved it. The meeting of last Sunday will never be forgotten.

Attorney L. P. Gregory, one of the young men of the hour, will appear at the Morris Brown A. M. E. Church on Monday night, November 21, and will lecture on the subject, "The Sacred Revelation by Bahaiism." This young man is worth, yes, a hundred times the patronage of every self-respecting Negro within the gates of Charleston. He is morally a pure young man, no more,



Don't Pay

For any garment you order from me unless you are absolutely satisfied with the fit and making.

This week

**OVERCOATS**

20 and \$25 Values  
**FANCY VEST FREE \$15**

ALL THE NEW SHADES AND FABRICS

**Horn THE TAILOR, 637 F**

no less. Hear him and be benefited. Charleston has paid homage to him who is well deserving, and has long wanted to raise up a son like him whom she could honor without feeling ashamed.

**BALTIMORE PROPOSES TO REGULATE PLACES OF RESIDENCE.**

Property Values at Stake—First Branch of City Councils Passes Ordinance to Second Reading. Democratic Majority Ready to Adopt It—Validity of the Ordinance if Passed Will be Attacked in U. S. Courts.

Baltimore, Nov. 21. The Democrats in first branch city councils tonight passed to a second reading a favorably reported ordinance for the segregation of Negroes in this city. The Democratic majority will adopt the ordinance, which was proposed because of the depreciating effect on values of proprietors in the residential section of colored families securing homes in those neighborhoods. On several avenues the presence of Negro residents has depreciated values from 30 to 50 per cent.

The committee in its report says that "unless some early and effective solution is found, more friction and disorder between the races will result," and that public policy demands preventive legislation.

The report further says: "No fault is found with the Negro's ambitions, but the committee feels that Baltimoreans will be criminally negligent as to their future happiness if they suffer the Negroes' ambitions to live in white neighborhoods to go unchecked. The existence of such an ambition is a constant menace to the social quietude and property values of every white neighborhood in Baltimore."

The ordinance forbids white persons moving into an obviously Negro residential block, and lays a restraining hand on Negroes who would locate in white residential sections. The committee declares there is no driving of anybody into a circumscribed pale. If the ordinance is passed, the Negroes will at once appeal to the United States courts.

**The Bee Would Like to Know**

When W. H. Lewis will come to the city.

What the Democrats will give the Independent Political League.

If the Democratic House will adopt a "Jim Crow" street car bill as a reward for the support the colored Independent Political League gave the Democratic party.

If the gentleman from Alabama will remove his "Jim Crow" street car bill.

If Mr. B. H. Warner, Jr., wants the colored vote in the Sixth Maryland District.

How are the legal "cappers" making out now-a-days.

If W. L. Houston will be elected chief justice of the Supreme Court of Odd Fellows.

If Mr. Hawz will take this opportunity of getting even.

Why W. C. Martin would not make a fine judicial officer in the Odd Fellows.

If the Board of Education will give us a colored business high school.

If the Board of Education will accede to the wishes of the people in removing Mr. R. C. Bruce.

**Public Meeting of Citizens.**

The public and the friends of the public schools are requested to attend the public meeting of the citizens of Washington to take into consideration the appointment of a colored assistant superintendent of schools to succeed Roscoe C. Bruce, and a petition to Congress for a change in the colored schools, in the event of the Board of Education retaining him. Every loyal citizen is invited.

**Convention of Y. M. C. A.**

# HOWARD THEATRE

T st. near 7th, N. W.

The Theatre for the People

Week of Nov. 28

Prices: Evenings 15, 25, 35, & 50 Cts. Matinee 15 & 25 Cts.

**CLARA TURNER**

Everybody's Favorite

Direct from Hart's Philadelphia with her original players in one of the greatest melodramas produced

**"Anita" the Singing Girl**

By Owen Davis

WEEK OF DEC. 5—A GIRL'S BEST FRIEND

**Ford Dabney's Theatre** Phone Good Things to Eat Special Attention Given to Theater parties

9th and You Sts., N. W. **W. J. REEVES**

FIRST CLASS AND POLITE VAUDEVILLE THEATRE THE PEOPLE ATTEND

New Pictures Every Evening and Special Attractions

**Ford Dabney** MINTN AND YOU STS. NORTHWEST Quick Service Carriages for Hire

"The House of Plainly Marked Prices."

**We could tell you fifty reasons**

—why it will be to your advantage to buy Furniture and Carpets from us.

**Just one is sufficient**

We make it possible for you to have everything necessary for home comfort AT ONCE.

Anything you wish will be charged on an open account which is made payable as your circumstances may suggest.

Come where you can read every price and do the buying before there's a question about how or when you desire to pay.

**PETER GROGAN and Sons Co.**

PHONE MAIN 3788

**MORSE'S PHARMACY**

J. W. MORSE, PROP.

1904 L Street, Cor. 19th N. W. Washington, D. C.

Do not hurry your druggist. Timed drugs and chemicals, together with a complete modern equipment. We are in a position to do perfect compounding, but with all must have time; frequently more is required than is anticipated. We carry a most comprehensive supply of pure, standardized, up-to-date patch.

There were more than 1,500 delegates in attendance, 18 of which were colored.

Dr. C. T. Walker, of Augusta, Ga., was one of the speakers. In his developing of the subject, "Our obligation to the colored man," he urged practical Christianity and constructive sympathy.

At the close of the convention among the other resolutions passed was one urging the International Committee to give more aid to the Colored Men's Department.

All left Toronto impressed by the hospitality of the Canadians and the bright outlook for the Association brotherhood.

**Worthy of Help.**

Mr. S. Ira Nye, who was injured some time ago in a railroad accident, is in the city in search of assistance from his friends and the public. He comes highly recommended by the leading people of the country. Mr. Nye was run over by a passenger train while crossing the A. C. L. R. yard. He employed eminent counsel to fight his case in court, but he lost. He had his left leg and right foot cut off.

The Baptist churches have opened their doors to him, and it is reported that Register W. T. Vernon will lecture at True Reformers' Hall for his

benefit. All other church denominations have also decided to help him. Any assistance that the friends of Mr. Nye desire to send will be received by The Bee and turned over to him.

**World's Work.**

The World's Work for November contains the second of Booker T. Washington's articles, entitled, "Chapters from my Experience." It is a chapter dealing with the so-called "intellectuals" of the race, and explains in detail the point of view of the Tuskegee educator with regard to the talented gentlemen who compose the "intellectuals." The World's Work is making much of these articles, well illustrating them, and giving them wide circulation. The next chapter, to appear in the December number, will be even more interesting in its discussion of the cleavage between the teachings of the Tuskegee educator and those of the ones who are disposed to find fault with his educational program.

A bill has been passed by the Democrats in the first branch of the City Council for second reading in Baltimore for the segregation of Negroes. It is claimed that the Negroes depreciate the value of property in the residential sections of the city.



## THE ONLY VICTIMS.

An Amusing Adventure in the Surf on the West Coast of Africa—Told by a Traveler.

West Africa is known to all navigators for its few harbors and its heavy surf, which at certain seasons rages like a battle, defying the white man who would approach its shores. The author of "The Jungle Folk of Africa," Mr. R. H. Milligan, tells of a successful, and to the observers an amusing, effort to reach shore at a point where the surf did not seem to be impossible. One day when the beach seemed much better than usual the captain and the ship's surgeon ventured ashore. The captain afterward narrated the adventure of their landing to a small but enthusiastic audience. He said that after waiting outside the surf half an hour the headman suddenly gave the order, and in a moment they were in the breakers, riding on the top of one of them and speeding toward the shore at the rate of "seventy miles an hour."

The captain was in the bow of the boat, well braced and cushioned. But when the boat struck the beach with the force of a railway collision the doctor was thrown violently over two thwarts into the captain's bosom, whom he clasped about the neck with a steel-like grip.

The next moment another breaker picked the boat up and hurled it onto the beach, throwing both captain and doctor to a perfectly safe distance, where they sprawled upon the sand. The doctor, still hugging the captain's neck and very much frightened, exclaimed:

"Oh, captain, dear captain, is there anybody killed but you and me?"

## BRAVE SOLDIERS.

Sacrificed Their Lives in an Attempt to Save the Colors.

In days gone by the Zulus were the boldest fighters among all the natives of South Africa, and it was not until they had been defeated in several battles that they would live in peace with white people.

In 1878 15,000 of the Zulus attacked and killed a regiment of British soldiers, and a heroic deed was the attempt made by three British soldiers to save the two flags, or colors, belonging to the regiment.

When it was seen that the Zulus were so many that there was no hope of keeping them at bay the colonel of the British regiment called to a young officer whose name was Lieutenant Melville and said, "You will take charge of the colors, Melville, and try to get away from here."

The lieutenant saluted and took into his hands the two colors of his regiment. Then, with another officer and a soldier, all mounted on horses, he suddenly dashed away with his precious burden.

They were at once seen by the keen sighted Zulus, however, and after a long chase the three gallant Englishmen, fighting to the last, were killed by the enemy.

Some time afterward one of the flags was found near a rocky stream, where the heroes had fought and died, and it was taken to England and presented to Queen Victoria.

And in memory of the three brave soldiers who had died while defending it the queen placed a wreath of immortelles on the staff which held the flag.—London Mail.

## Paganini's Cab.

On awakening one morning at his hotel in Vienna, Paganini, the celebrated violinist, was informed that the cabman whom the previous evening he had employed to drive him to the concert hall where he was playing was waiting to see him. On being admitted to his presence the man, after having advanced poverty and a large family as an excuse for the request that he was about to make, prayed the great musician to make his fortune. "What do you mean?" demanded Paganini. "Authorize me to write in large letters on the back of my vehicle these two words, 'Paganini's Cab,'" was the answer. Consent was given, with altogether satisfactory results.

## Matrimonial Repartee.

She (in stern and rockbound accents)—You married me for better or worse, didn't you, Edgar?

He—Er—um—yes, I suppose so, my love.

She—Then what are you complaining about? I'm no worse than the average married woman, I can assure you!

He (meekly)—Well, if that is the case, all I've got to say is I'm mighty glad—

She (breaking in)—Glad?

He—Yes. Glad I'm not a polygamist. Er—um—looks a trifle squally over to the northeast, doesn't it, Miranda?—New York Times.

## Lincoln on Money.

"Lincoln," said a senator at a banquet in Washington, "had no great admiration for mere financial success."

"Financial success," Lincoln once said, "is purely metallic. The man who attains it has four metallic attributes—gold in his palm, silver on his tongue, brass in his face and iron in his heart."

## Diplomacy.

"Why do you insist on underrating the kind of golf you play?"

"Because," answered the wise official, "there is no use of making a whole lot of people jealous and antagonistic over a little thing like golf."—Exchange.

## The Decisive Battles.

Some married men will contend that "The Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World" will never be complete until a few domestic scraps are added to the volume.—London Telegraph.

## Officially Ignored.

On the relief train that had been rushed to the scene of the railway wreck was a newspaper reporter.

The first victim he saw was a man whose eyes were in mourning and whose left arm was in a sling. With his hair full of dirt, one end of his shirt collar flying loose and his coat ripped up the back, the victim was sitting on the grass and serenely contemplating the landscape.

"How many people are hurt?" asked the reporter, hurrying up to him.

"I haven't heard of anybody being hurt, young man," said the other.

"How did this wreck happen?"

"I haven't heard of any wreck."

"You haven't! Who are you, anyhow?"

"I don't know that it's any of your business, but I'm the claim agent of the road."—Chicago Tribune.

## The Musical Gamut.

Guido, a monk of Arezzo, in Tuscany, in 1009 A. D. was the inventor of the gamma "ut," or gamut, and the six notes "ut," "re," "mi," "fa," "sol," "la." These syllables were taken from the first three verses of the hymn of St. John the Baptist, "Ut queant laxis," etc. Without the use of the gamut a person could not in a little time become perfect master of plain song. Guido says, in a letter which he wrote, "I hope they who come after us will not forget to pray for us, for we make a perfect master of singing in a year or two, whereas till now a person could scarce attain this science, even imperfectly, in ten years." The gamut is the first note, but oftener taken as signifying the whole scale of music or series of sounds, rising or falling toward acuteness or gravity from any given pitch or tone.

## The Last Straw.

An Atchison man has been married five years, and three times a day for five years, or, to be exact, 5,475 times, he has stepped to the dresser to brush his hair and has had to tip the mirror back to get a look in. While dressing for an evening out, his wife would keep the mirror seesawing back and forth, she pulling it out to see how her clothes hung in the back and the man pushing it back to adjust his tie and comb his hair, etc. Finally, in desperation, he bought a chignon for his own use, but one evening he went home grouchy and found his chignon turned around and the mirror tipped forward; his wife was using them both. This was too much, and, grabbing his heavily mounted military brushes, he slammed one at each mirror, muttered a swear word and disappeared.—Atchison Globe.

## The Conjurer Confesses.

That "the hand is quicker than the eye" is one of those accepted sayings invented by some one who knew nothing of conjuring, or, as is more likely, by some cunning conjurer who aimed still further to hoodwink a gullible public. The fact is that the best conjurer seldom makes a rapid motion, for that attracts attention, even though it be not understood. The true artist in this line is deliberate in every movement, and it is mainly by his actions that he leads his audience to look not where they ought, but in an entirely different direction. Mr. David Devant, who for a number of consecutive years has entertained London with his ingenious tricks, has said: "The conjurer must be an actor. By the expression of his face, by his gestures, by the tone of his voice—in short, by his acting—he must produce his effects."—St. Nicholas.

## How Houses Become Haunted.

Nothing is easier than for a house to acquire the reputation of being haunted, even in the absence of uncanny manifestations. Dickens shows us the children of the street clustering round the keyhole of the Old Curiosity Shop to look for "the ghost" within a few hours of Quilp's removal of the goods and the desertion of the house. And a correspondent used to live in a house near the center of a provincial town one room of which was believed by some to be haunted solely because the iron shutter that closed its window on the street side was never raised. The simple explanation was that this window was bricked up behind the shutter to secure privacy for the ground floor room in question—a drawing room lighted from the garden, on the other side.—London Chronicle.

## What They Lacked.

There is a certain naval officer of the United States who is very much opposed to the use of profanity by the officers under his command. Indeed, he has been known severely to reprimand in private officers on his ships heard to address their men in profane terms.

The following story is told concerning this admiral's command of a squadron engaged in target maneuvers in Magdalena bay, Lower California. The commanding officer observed one day that the men of his ship, the flagship, seemed to lag behind the crews of the other vessels of the squadron, being the last to finish the execution of a command or to carry out a maneuver. He mentioned this fact to his captain. Just as the latter was about to reply there came floating over the water from the vessel standing by the flagship a volley of oaths, the result of which was that there was some pretty hustling on the part of the men addressed.

Glancing at his superior officer with a smile, the captain replied: "That's it, sir. You see, sir, my men don't get enough encouragement like that."—Harper's Weekly.

## Lost His Nerve.

Many years ago a blacksmith near York, England, successfully performed the delicate operation of removing a cataract from an eye on several of his fellow villagers, says the London Chronicle. The fact became known to a doctor in the neighborhood, who so admired the blacksmith's skill that he provided the means for his education as an oculist. To the blacksmith the removal of the cataract was no more than a mechanical feat, but when he became acquainted with the structure of the human eye and its amazing delicacy he was so overpowered by the rashness of what he had done in ignorance that he lost his nerve, and with the fear of knowledge he insisted on returning to his anvil.

## An Undesirable Audience of One.

In a series of incidents of adventure told in the Wide World Magazine perhaps the most extraordinary is a story from Natal, wherein a lady describes how on a Christmas eve she went into a tiny church to practice a Christmas voluntary when she found a huge python, attracted by the music, standing close behind her, coil upon coil. To make matters worse, she was locked in, and her only safety was to continue playing and so charm the creature. Eventually the lady's brother returned and unlocked the church door. A little dog that ran in attracted the fatal attentions of the python, while his mistress escaped. The python was shot.

## "A Poor Poet."

One afternoon Browning went to call on Lady Kinloch and missed his way. A lady was standing on her doorstep, and he asked her to direct him to the house. She could not tell him, but offered to look it up for him in the directory and took him into the house, produced a directory, and together they found out what he wanted to know, and then she came out to the doorstep again so that she could point out to him the direction he had to take. He thanked her, went down the steps, hesitated and then turned and came back to her, saying: "Perhaps you may like to know to whom you have been so kind. I am a poor poet, and my name is Robert Browning."—Westminster Gazette.

## A Kindred Feeling.

Justice Harlan of the supreme court was on circuit in West Virginia some years ago, when there was tried before him a case in which principal counsel was a lawyer whose head was quite devoid of hair. The day was cold and damp and the room in which the sitting was had been badly heated. It was not long before counsel had begun his argument that he said:

"Your honor, I must pause long enough to request that the window opposite be closed more tightly. I feel the draft on my head."

"The court sympathizes with you," solemnly assented Mr. Harlan. "The court has the same kind of a head."—New York World.

## Ample Reason.

During the trial of a man who had made an unsuccessful attempt at suicide a lawyer had badgered the witnesses to an exasperating degree and evidently intended to pursue the same course with a meek appearing little Irishman who next took the stand.

"You say you talked with the accused an hour after his attempt?" the lawyer demanded.

"Oh, yes," was the direct reply.

"And did he give any reason for attempting to commit suicide?"

"He did, an' it was a good reason."

"Well, and what reason did he give?"

"Sure, an' he said he wanted to kill himself," Pat answered, and for a moment even his honor could not control his laughter.—Harper's Weekly.

## Lost Articles Department.

Bridget, who had administered the culinary affairs of the Morse household for many years, was sometimes torn between her devotion to her mistress and loyalty to the small son of the house.

"Bridget," said Mrs. Morse, in a tone of wonder, after an inspection of the storeroom, "where have those splendid red apples gone that the man brought yesterday—those four big ones?"

"Well, now, ma'am," said poor Bridget, "I couldn't rightly say, but I'm thinkin' if you was to find where my loaf o' hot gingerbread is likely thim four red apples would be lyin' right on top of it, an' I'm only hopin' his little stumblin' can stand the strain."—Youth's Companion.

## Hannah More's Wedding Day.

The ecclesiastical of Hannah More, the English writer, which gave her so much time to bend the powers of her mind to the interests of humanity, has always been a subject of surprise and discussion. A writer relates this circumstance: "She was early engaged to be married to a gentleman of family and fortune. The wedding day was fixed. The bride and her party moved off gayly to the church where the ceremony was to be performed, only to find that the lover was not there. The laggard comes late," thought the attendants. They misadvised. He came not at all. A horseman rode up to the church door and handed a letter to Miss More. With melancholy apologies the faithless swain told her that he could not "take the responsibility" of making her his bride. At the same time he offered any pecuniary remuneration in his power.

"Whether the lady faints or only pouted is not mentioned, but her relatives followed the business up with such promptness and spirit that the 'dastard in love' made a settlement upon the slighted lady of \$400 a year for life."—Exchange.

## A Rank Outsider.

The fashionable wedding presented a festive scene. Beautiful girls in gorgeous gowns were everywhere. The bride stood proudly beneath a canopy of choice exotics, beaming in her loveliness.

"Isn't she just too sweet?" gurgled an elderly matron. "But who do you suppose is the man who is always at her side?"

"I'm sure I can't imagine," replied another matron. Then, as a brilliant idea struck her, she remarked, "Oh, I guess it's only the bridegroom!"—Exchange.

## Crushed the Critic.

He was very deferential, but he was a deacon in the church, and he felt that he had a right to criticize.

"I hope you'll pardon me," he said, "if I suggest that your sermons are—"

"Too prosy, I suppose," suggested the minister.

"Oh, no, not that, but too long."

"But you mustn't blame me for that," returned the minister pleasantly. "If you knew a little more I wouldn't have to tell you so much."—London Scraps.

## To Make a Man Act Like a Fool.

A man was considered a general ignoramus by the concern for which he formerly worked. He came into our employ when we were obliged to take him on account of the scarcity of labor. It was not long, however, before he discovered that the firm appreciated suggestions. He proved a genius in his line, and his ideas were worth a good many dollars to us. I asked him one day why he did not present some of these ideas to his former employers, and his reply makes the point.

"They treated me like a fool," said he, "so I acted like one."—System.

## Well Named.

He arrived late and worn out at the twentieth hotel, after wandering nearly all around London to find accommodations, and was delighted to learn that actually the place was not full up. Next morning, however, he complained of the bed, and the landlord stiffly said that a duke had once slept in it. "Perhaps it was the Duke of Wellington," said the visitor, with a sneer. "Perhaps it was," returned the landlord. "No wonder they called him the 'Iron Duke,'" retorted the visitor.—London News.

## A Careless Boston Burglar.

A Boston burglar at midnight stealthily climbed a heavily carpeted stairway, a dim candle in hand, when the voice of the unseen mistress above called, "Who is there?" Abstractedly the intruder answered, "It's me," and then all was still. At this crucial moment that Boston burglar, suddenly overcome by the consciousness of one of the worst breaks of his life, lost heart, turned wearily about, descended to the basement, deliberately ate a small piece of cold chicken and sauntered away in deepest dejection from the back door.—Boston Herald.

## Hang Your Hat on a Lead Pencil.

Take a smooth hexagon lead pencil, one without either rubber or metal end, and place it against a door or window casing. Then with a firm, heavy pressure slide the pencil some three or four inches, and it will stay as if glued to the casing. You may now hang your hat on the end of the pencil. When you slide the pencil along the casing do it without any apparent effort, and it will appear to your audience as though you had hypnotized it. This is a very neat trick if performed right.—Popular Mechanics.

## Dog Spooks.

The phantom dog specter was one of the hardest of old English superstitions. Almost every county had its black dog which haunted its lonely spots and was the dread of every native. Most of them were regarded as devils, but some were held to be the spirits of human beings, transformed thus as a punishment. Lady Howard, a Devon notable of the days of James I., for instance, was said to be compelled to haunt Okehampton in the form of a dog as a punishment for her cruelty to her daughter.—London Chronicle.

## Oxygen and Mushrooms.

One of the government experts attached to the department of agriculture describes a singular way of removing oxygen from the air by the aid of a plant. Inside a glass bell jar, suspended over water, is placed a mushroom, and sunlight is allowed to fall on the plant. The mushroom absorbs the oxygen from the air in the jar, and the carbonic acid formed during the process is absorbed by the water, which gradually rises in the jar to one-fifth of its height. The mushroom now dries up, but its animation is only suspended, as may be proved by introducing beside it a green plant, when it will again begin to vegetate, being nourished by the oxygen exhaled from the fresh plant.—Pittsburg Post.

## Fine Finish.

The man who writes thrilling melodramas rushed into the manager's office in a state of great excitement.

"I've got it!" he shouted triumphantly. "I've got it!"

"Got what?" asked the surprised manager.

"Why, the sensation of the year. In the third act of my new play there is a mill scene. Harold Headlight, the hero, casts the villain down into the yawning jaws of two great enemy wheels."

The manager grinned.

"Emery wheels?" he chuckled. "Then, I suppose, he has a fine finish?"

"Yes, very fine. In fact, he comes out a polished villain."—Chicago News.

## Auto-matic Complaints.

"I am all around tired," sighed the weary auto wheel.

"And I am worn out," moaned the shabby cloak, sinking on the seat.

"I'm just played out," complained the tooting horn.

"That's nothing. I have that all gone, empty feeling," said the gasoline tank. But just then all were put into the garage and shut up.—Baltimore American.

## Sarcastic.

A young woman in London tendered the caddy the exact fare of a shilling at the end of a journey.

"Half a moment, miss," said the driver. "Are you married?"

"No. Why do you ask?"

"Because," was the rejoinder, "when you do marry, whoever gets you will have a treasure. You makes a bob-gob farther than any gal I know."

## Small Quarters For Moses.

Donald is fond of Bible stories. His auntie was relating to him the story of Moses in the basket of bulrushes, when he earnestly inquired:

"Did he ever grow to be a man?"

"Yes," he was told.

"A great big man?"

"Yes."

Donald remarked incredulously, "Well, I'd 'a' thought he'd 'a' busted the basket!"—Delineator.

## Wretched Man.

See the sorrowful man. The man has every reason to look pleasant. His home is a happy one, his business is successful, his children are good looking and well behaved, he has health and credit to burn and money in the bank, yet he looks as gloomy as a dyspeptic atheist. The day has come when he must give his desk its annual cleaning out.—Newark News.

## Necessity Past.

Congress had been asked would it please do something for the Delaware. "Delaware?" repeated the members, with a puzzled air. "What's that?"

"It's a river that Washington once crossed," explained an advanced representative of the people.

"Well, he got across all right, didn't he?" responded the inquirers. "What's the use of improving the river now?"—Philadelphia Ledger.

## A Hole in Glass.

A hole may be cut or etched through glass readily by using hydrofluoric acid, says Machinery. The acid should be applied in the same way as etching acid, using wax to surround the portion of glass which is to be penetrated. Hydrofluoric acid is sold in wax bottles, as it cannot be kept in glass. It may be handled with a hard rubber dropper similar in construction to the ordinary glass medicine droppers.

## A Pretty Kettle of Fish.

When the patient called on his doctor he found the good man in a state of great apprehension.

"I've got all the symptoms of the disease you have," said the doctor.

"I'm sure I have caught it from you."

"What are you so scared about?" asked the patient.

"Why, man," replied the doctor, "I don't think I can cure it."—Harper's Weekly.

## The Last Chance.

An Italian gravedigger after digging a certain grave put in a bill that was exorbitant. When complaint of the overcharge was made to him he said: "Well, the corpse and I had a row five years ago over a cart I sold him, and I could never make him pay me what he owed. So, seeing this was my last chance, I thought I'd better take it."

## Took It Out on the Boy.

"What, you want a dollar for spending money?" exclaimed Mr. Tynes. "Look here, young man, when I was a boy of your age my father never gave me a dollar to spend foolishly. I was taught to consider myself lucky if I got a nickel."

"Well," protested Bobby, "you don't need to jump on me about it. Tell your troubles to grandpa."—Cleveland Leader.

## No Help Needed.

Visitor—I say, old boy, you are the most absurdly infatuated husband I ever saw in my life, considering how long you've been married. You praise every dish your wife makes, and yet her cooking is abominable.

Host—Sh! Don't speak so loud. I know her cooking is bad, but if I say a word she gets discouraged and sends for her mother.

## Official Corporal Punishment.

The Geratsche Zeitung in a recent issue reproduced a "royal decree" issued by the Grand Duke Heinrich XX. at Gratz, in December, 1844, to show that corporal punishment was practiced "officially" at that time. The document calls attention to the fact that "from sunset until midnight boys disturbed the peace" and ordered a special patrol to arrest all such offenders, "take them to the lockup and before a magistrate, and if found guilty to punish them with twenty blows, and that these be administered by two corporals with sticks."

## How Tommy Found It.

Tom Jackson said one morning at breakfast:

"Hang it all! While I was weeding I dropped my Imperial Order of the Roosters pin on the lawn, and I've been looking for it now over half an hour. It's gone for good, I suppose."

That night when Jackson sat down to dinner there was his pin beside his plate.

"Bully for you!" said he. "Where did you find it, Martha?"

"I let Tommy go barefooted this afternoon," said Mrs. Jackson quietly.

"Yep, woman is certainly de cack of me beln' dia way. If me wife hadn't lost her job, I'd had a home right now."—New Orleans Picayune.

Hewitt—Lend me a dollar, old man. Jewett—I never lend money. Hewitt—Give me a dollar, then—New York Times.

Farmer—What are you doing in my apple tree? Thief—Excuse me. I just fell off a balloon.—Fleegende Blatter.

"Have you ever seen the prisoner at the bar?"

"Yes, Judge, and he can drink like a fish."—Harper's Weekly.

"That man has done some mighty good things."

"Yes; I was one of them."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Teacher—Spring flowers bring forth what, Tommie?

Tommie—Umbrellas, ma'am!—Yonkers Statesman.

A woman can thrill as deeply over her preparations for housecleaning as a man getting ready to go fishing.—New York Press.

Judge—Is that your real name? Prisoner (who has been up before)—No, yer honor it's my "pen" name.—Harvard Lampoon.

Missionary—May I ask what course you intend to take with me?

Cannibal King—The regular one. You'll follow the fish.

Witness—I saw a man with one eye named Wilkins.

Lawyer—What was the name of the other eye?

Russian battle songs are written in minor keys, and instead of being brilliantly martial are sad, telling of the soldier's fate.

The population of the earth at the time of Emperor Augustus was estimated at 54,000,000. It is now estimated to be about 1,585,000,000.

The horsepower of an engine can be found by the following rule: Square the diameter of the cylinder and divide by two.





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SCHWARTZ

### MODERN ROYALTY.

Hopelessly Handicapped by the Progress of Mankind.

What is a modern king for if not to set a pattern of the brave, courteous, urbane gentleman and make a comely figurehead for state occasions? If he falls there of what earthly use is he? He cannot govern. He dare not attempt to rule. He is so outclassed in professional training by his own generals that he would never be tolerated as an active commander in chief in time of war. He is hopelessly below the requirements of the age if he dreams of leadership in art or learning, literature or science. If he cannot make a brave showing of the virtues and graces of more primitive times when he gets a chance he falls utterly.

The truth is that modern royalty is handicapped hopelessly by the progress of mankind. The age is far too complex to enable a king to play the part he is cast for in the great drama of the world's work and struggles. He would be more than human if he could live up to the demands of his birth and the traditions of his vocation. Kings were formerly tragedies when they were evil and great benefactors when they were both good and wise. Now they are perilously near the border line of comedy, which slides easily down into farce.—Cleveland Leader.

### Sneezing.

Sneezing has an extensive folklore in many countries. Sometimes the act is considered ominous of good and sometimes of evil. Among the Jews it has always been regarded as an appropriate moment, such as the conclusion of a bargain, as propitious, and a belief still lingers in many parts of the country that the regular habit of sneezing, particularly after meals, is conducive to longevity, and a precaution against fevers. The old English custom of saying "God bless you!" when a person sneezed, so as to avoid evil consequences, has its counterpart in many far distant parts of the globe. The early settlers in Brazil found the sneezer saluted with "God preserve you!" while in Fiji it was customary to retort, "May you live!" In superstitious Suffolk there is a sneezing tariff—once a wish, twice a kiss, thrice a letter and four times a disappointment.—London Sphere.

### The Water Clock.

The earliest application of the clepsydra principle to produce motion was by Tsang Hung, A. D. 126, who made an "orrey" representing the apparent motion of the heavenly bodies around the earth, which was kept going by dropping water. In the sixth century of the Christian era an instrument was in use in China which indicated the course of time by the weight of water as it gradually came from the beak of a bird and was received in a vessel on a balance, every pound representing a one-hundredth part of the day of twenty-four hours. About this time mercury began to be employed in clepsydras instead of water.

### Victim of Circumstances.

"That Englishman is a funny chap," remarked the hat salesman in the big hotel; "he hasn't been out of his room today." "No; he is a victim of circumstances," confided the coffee salesman. "Yes; he put his shoes outside his door last night, according to the English custom, and somebody threw them at a cat down the alleyway."—Chicago News.

### Rebuke.

A chill, dark, autumnal morning. A breakfast table with an overcrowded tribe of clamorous children. A worried mother and an irritable father muttering something about "no decent elbow room." A small child uplifts solemn eyes from his plate and says, "Haden't one of us better die?"—London Academy.

### Knew His Dad.

Teacher—Several of your examples in arithmetic are wrong, Johnny. Why didn't you ask your father to help you? Johnny—"Cause I wasn't looking for trouble, that's why.—Exchange.

### JUDGING A CIGAR.

The Only Real Way to Find Its Quality Is to Smoke It—Smelling It Is Useless.

On no point is the average smoker so ill informed as that of judging a cigar. Nine times out of ten, upon being handed a cigar, he will hold it to his nose, unlighted, sniff at the wrapper with a critical air and deliver his verdict in a self-satisfied manner. This characteristic maneuver is always a source of amusement to any tobacco man who happens to observe it. There is only one way to ascertain the quality of a cigar, and that is to smoke it. No expert will pass judgment on a cigar until he has lighted it and smoked it well down toward the middle. The first and most important point upon which he bases his opinion is the "burn." Tobacco may have every other virtue, but if it does not hold the fire and burn evenly it is poor tobacco. Next in order of importance comes the aroma—the smoke must have a pleasing "smell," next comes the flavor—the smoke must be smooth and not "scratchy" or bitter. Then there is the color—rich brown, indicating a ripe leaf, well cured—and last is workmanship—good if the wrapper is put on smoothly and the "bunch" is made so that the cigar "draws" freely and is neither too hard nor too spongy, bad if the reverse.—Bohemian Magazine.

### ROMANCE OF HISTORY.

These Things Read Like Legends, but Are Matters of Fact.

A peasant girl called half-witted did promise to defeat the victors of Agincourt and did it; it ought to be a legend, but it happens to be a fact. A poet and a poetess did fall in love and eloped secretly to a sunny clime; it is obviously a three-volume novel, but it happened. Nelson did die in the act of winning the one battle that could change the world; it is a grossly improbable coincidence, but it is too late to alter it now. Napoleon did win the battle of Austerlitz; it is unnatural, but it is not my fault. When the general who had surrendered a republican town returned, saying easily, "I have done everything," Robespierre did ask, with an air of inquiry, "Are you dead?" When Robespierre coughed in his cold harangue Garnier did say, "The blood of Danton chokes you." Strassford did say of his own desertion of parliament, "If I do it may my life and death be set on a hill for all men to wonder at." Disraeli did say, "The time will come when you shall hear me."

The heroic is a fact, even when it is a fact of coincidence or of miracle, and a fact is a thing which can be admitted without being explained.—G. K. Chesterton in London News.

### No Drums in the Middle Ages.

As we come to the middle ages, when the nations of modern Europe were struggling into existence, we find that at first the drum was not used at all. So, although melody had been known and practiced for many centuries, rhythm had been quite forgotten, for what there is left to us of the music of the middle ages contains no bars, and we know that it was slowly and monotonously chanted, without the least accent.

In the eleventh century, however, things began to improve, more particularly as the crusaders brought into Europe all sorts of percussion instruments from the east. Various kinds of drums, tambourines and cymbals were then seen in Europe for the first time since the days of savages, and they have been used, with very little change, ever since.—St. Nicholas.

### An Epistolary Hint.

In the letter from Boston was a special delivery stamp. "What did she send that for?" the woman wondered. "The information she wants can be sent in an ordinary letter. It won't need to be sent special."

"That stamp," said the man, "is a delicate hint to be quick about answering. It is a hurry up device used by many men. It is very effective. A two-cent stamp does not always spur one on to any special effort, but a special delivery stamp means that the writer wants what he wants when he wants it, and the most dilatory correspondent alive is not going to let any grass grow between the scratches of his pen when answering."—New York Press.

### Mantle Rays.

"There are X rays and X rays, and there are also rays from those mantle things that you put on gas burners to improve the light." The speaker, a photographer, pointed to a batch of fogged plates. "I know to my cost that there are mantle rays," said he. "For a month I stored new plates in a closet along with a mantle, and all of them got fogged. The mantle, you see, contained thorium, a radio-active substance that penetrates a cardboard plate box as easily as it penetrates glass. I didn't know that till my doctor told me so last week. My ignorance cost me over a hundred plates."—New York Press.

### Shunted.

Editor—Is this your first effort? Budding Poet—Yes, sir. Is it worth anything to you? Editor (with emotion)—It's worth a guinea if you will promise not to write anything more for publication until after this has been printed. I want your entire output, you understand. Budding Poet—I promise that, all right. When will it be printed? Editor—Never while I'm alive.—London Telegraph.

A kindness done to the good is never lost.—Plautus.

### THE CONSULTATION.

What Her Sister Heard When She Listened to the Doctors—It Was Not Expected.

One of two sisters who lived together was suddenly taken with a lung attack she feared was serious, says the London Telegraph. She therefore sent for a specialist and asked her doctor to meet him. Talking over his coming with her sister, she said: "Mona, I wish I could know Sir Henry B.'s real opinion. Neither he nor Dr. M. will tell us if there is anything really wrong, but I would much rather know."

Her sister replied: "Do not worry, dearest. You shall know everything, for I will go down to the dining room and stand behind the big oak screen and listen to every word they say."

"And will you be sure to tell me, Mona?"

"You may rely on me, dearest. I will tell you every word."

"Even if I am not to get well?"

"Even then, dearest," promised the loyal Mona.

The hour for the consultation arrived, and the sister went to the dining room and, standing behind the great oak screen, ensconced herself and prepared to listen.

By and by the two doctors were heard descending the stairs, and a moment later they came into the room. Walking over to the fireplace, the specialist sank into an easy chair and the local doctor sank into another. Then followed a moment's silence, broken by the specialist, who leaned a little forward.

"My dear M., he said slowly as he looked across at his colleague, 'of all the ugly women that's the very ugliest woman I've ever seen in my life.'"

"Is she?" replied the local doctor.

"You wait until you've seen her sister."

### MAMMOTH MINERS.

The Experts Who Prospect and Dig For Prehistoric Creatures.

Mammoth miners are experts who know where to prospect for mammoths and how to dig them out, even as the mining engineer knows where to prospect for silver and how to extract it.

In the west, in Alaska and in Siberia mammoth miners are always at work. They are always unearthing creatures that died 100,000 years ago.

Siberia was the mammoth's true home. Siberia 100,000 years ago was one luxuriant forest. Here the fur covered beasts, with their ten foot trunks and their fifteen foot stature, swarmed. Then an earthquake removed a barrier range between Siberia and the Arctic ocean, and those low lying forests were inundated. All their animal and vegetable life was killed.

The first of the drowned Siberian mammoths was found in 1799 by an Eskimo villager on the banks of the Lena. It was imbedded in a vast cake of ice. The villagers melted the ice, they feasted on the 100,000-year-old flesh, and then they sold the tusks.

Only the bones remained when Zlotov of the Petersburg Imperial museum reached that outlandish village after a journey of 7,500 miles. He took the bones back to the museum, where you may see them mounted today. He bought the tusks from the ivory traders and fixed them on the skeleton, and the book he wrote about his find is still a text book among the mammoth miners of our day.

### Safeguarding Crime.

It is inexplicable how those pessimistic carpers who are accustomed to hit all the minor chords with the loud pedal on can fall to see all about them the unmistakable signs of progress and the reddening dawn of a new day in the social yeast. And especially is this true in matters pertaining to crime. There is no doubt that the general standards of crime have been immeasurably raised of late. Nowadays a man can do almost anything and get away with it, provided he can arouse the sympathy of the special lady writers and pay the experts. Ah, brothers, who can say that all this does not make for the general uplift? How can we hope to realize the better things of life until crime has been made perfectly safe?—Life.

### Sea Air.

At a meeting of the French Therapeutic society M. Laumonier showed that the therapeutic effect of sea air on the coast is quite different from that of the open sea—i. e., twenty or thirty miles out. On the coast the effect tends toward excitement and congestion and, moreover, is irregular in its action. Out at sea it is tonic and regular, and in addition the patient gets quiet, a regular life and a continuous bath of pure air. These advantages are not so patent on board great liners on account of the vibration and the smell from the engines, but on a sailing ship they are evident.

Chinese Idea of Government. Here is a Chinese idea of prosperity in a nation: When the sword is rusty, the plow bright, the prisons empty, the granaries full, the steps of the temple worn down and those of the law courts grass grown, when doctors go afoot, the bakers on horseback and the men of letters drive in their own carriages, then the empire is well governed.

### Getting Ready For Him.

"Dearest, what did your father say when you told him I loved you?" "He didn't say anything. Harold; simply went over to the gymnasium and arranged for a course of boxing lessons."—Pittsburg Press.

Great men are they who see that spiritual is stronger than any material force.—Emerson.

### WANTED THEM SAVED.

Lincoln Stuck to His Selection of a Hospital Chaplain Despite Religious Views.

The nomination of a Mr. Shrigley of Philadelphia, a Universalist, for the position of chaplain for the hospital was not met with favor on all sides, and a delegation of protestants went to Washington to see President Lincoln on the subject. The following interview was the result:

"We have called, Mr. President, to confer with you regarding the appointment of Mr. Shrigley of Philadelphia as hospital chaplain."

"Oh, yes," replied the president. "I have sent his name to the senate, and he will no doubt be confirmed at an early date."

One of the young men replied, "We have not come to ask for the appointment, but to solicit you to withdraw the nomination."

"Ah," said Lincoln, "that alters the case. But on what grounds do you wish the nomination withdrawn?"

The answer was, "Mr. Shrigley is not sound in his theological opinions."

The president inquired, "On what questions is the gentleman unsound?"

"He does not believe in endless punishment. Not only so, sir, but he believes that even the rebels themselves will be finally saved," was the reply.

"Is that so?" inquired the president.

The members of the committee responded, "Yes, sir."

"Well, gentlemen, if that is so and there is any way under heaven whereby the rebels can be saved, then, for God's sake and their sakes, let the man be appointed."

Mr. Shrigley was appointed and served until the end of the war.—Boston Post.

### THE GREAT BOMBARDMENT.

A Constant Rain of Missiles Upon the World's Atmosphere.

The regions of space beyond our planet are filled with flying fragments. Some meet the earth in its onward rush; others, having attained inconceivable velocity, overtake and crash into the whirling sphere with loud detonation and ominous glare, finding destruction in its molecular armor or perhaps ricocheting from it again into the unknown. Some come singly, vagrant fragments from the infinity of space; others fall in showers, like golden rain, all constituting a bombardment appalling in its magnitude.

It has been estimated that every twenty-four hours the earth or its atmosphere is struck by 400,000,000 missiles of iron or stone, ranging from an ounce up to tons in weight. Every month there rush upon the flying globe at least 12,000,000,000 iron and stone fragments, which, with lurid accompaniment, crash into the circumambient atmosphere.

Owing to the resistance offered by the air few of these solid shots strike the earth. They move out of space with a possible velocity of thirty or forty miles per second and, like moths, plunge into the revolving globe, lured to their destruction by its fatal attraction. The moment they enter our atmosphere they ignite, and the air is piled up and compressed ahead of them with inconceivable force, the resultant friction producing an immediate rise in temperature, and the shooting star, the meteor of popular parlance, is the result.

### A Subtle Hint.

A representative in congress, who is the father of several bright girls, tells a story whereof one daughter is the main figure.

"For a long time," says the representative, "I had the bad habit of hanging about the lower floor when the girls had men callers. One evening I had settled in an easy chair in the reception room just off the drawing room when one of my girls, who was talking to a bright chap from our own state, called out:

"'Dad!'"

"'What is it, daughter?'"

"'It's 9 o'clock, the hour when Tom and I usually go into committee.'"—Harper's Weekly.

### When an Ostrich Kicks.

"The only safe place in the neighborhood of a kicking ostrich is just behind it," said a zoo keeper. "An ostrich can kick a mule to death, but its kicks are delivered at an angle of 45 degrees. Within those 45 degrees, right about the 'pope's nose' of the bird, there is absolute safety. On the ostrich farms of California, when the herds are being driven, you will always see the ostrich boys holding on to the tails of bad kickers. The kickers tear along, and their scaly legs shoot out like piston rods, but the boys in the shelter of the pope's nose are safe."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

### Condemnation.

"What do you think of members of European aristocracy as sons-in-law?" asked the old time friend.

"Well," answered Mr. Cumrox, "the way their relatives boss them around indicates that they ought to make easy husbands."—Washington Star.

### The Idiotic Affair.

Irate Parent—Am I to understand there is some idiotic affair between you and that impecunious young ass, Lord Bilaris? Fair Daughter (very sweetly)—Only you, papa!—Illustrated Bits.

### For Good.

It never seems to occur to persons who are getting married that they ought to take each other for good as well as for better or worse.—Philadelphia Record.

The tears of a penitent are the wine of angels.—Bernard.



# LEGAL NOTICES

Perrie W. Frisby, Attorney.

In the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, John C. Proctor, plaintiff, vs. Lula Stewart, alias Lula Chambers, alias Lula Proctor, defendant, No. 29631, Equity Doc.

The object of this suit is to obtain a decree declaring the marriage ceremony subsisting between the plaintiff and the defendant a nullity on the ground of fraud.

On motion of the complainant, by his attorney, Perrie W. Frisby, it is this 10th day of October, 1910, ordered that the defendant, Lula Stewart, alias Lula Chambers, alias Lula Proctor, cause her appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the day of the first publication of this order; otherwise the cause will be proceeded with as in case of default. Provided, a copy of this order be published once a week for three successive weeks in the Washington Law Reporter and the Washington Bee.

ASHLEY M. GOULD, Justice.

A true copy. Test: J. R. Young, clerk. By R. P. Belew, assistant clerk.

Thomas Walker, Attorney.

In the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, Lewis Hughes et al., plaintiffs, vs. George Hughes, defendant, No. 29413, Equity Doc. No. 64. The object of this suit is the partition by sale of part of Lot Two (2) in Block Seventeen (17), in Hall and Evans' Subdivision of land now known as "Meridian Hill," as per plat recorded respectively, in Liber E. C. E. No. 24, folio 499, of the Land Records of the District of Columbia, and Liber Levy Court No. 2, folio 58, and Liber Governor Shepherd, folios 62 and 63, of the Records of the Office of the Surveyor of said District.

Beginning for the same at the southeast corner of said lot, and running thence west on Erie street fifteen (15) feet; thence north one hundred and fifty (150) feet to the rear line of said lot; thence east on said rear line fifteen (15) feet to the northeast corner of said lot, and thence south on the east line of said lot one hundred and fifty (150) feet to the place of beginning, and the improvements thereon.

On motion of the complainants, it is this 2d day of November, 1910, ordered that the defendant, George Hughes, cause his appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the day of the first publication of this order; otherwise the cause will be proceeded with as in case of default. Provided, a copy of this order be published once a week in the Washington Law Reporter and the Washington Bee before said day.

ASHLEY M. GOULD, Justice.

A true copy. Test: J. R. Young, Clerk, by E. CUNNINGHAM, Assistant Clerk.

L. MELENDEZ KING, ATTORNEY.

Supreme Court of the District of Columbia—Holding Probate Court.

No. 17278, Administration. This is to give notice that the subscriber of the District of Columbia has obtained from the Probate Court of the District of Columbia, letters testamentary on the estate of Mary Jane Arthur, late of the District of Columbia, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, legally authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 9th day of November, A. D. 1911; otherwise they may be excluded from all benefits of said estate.

Given under my hand this 9th day of November, 1910, L. Melendez King, 609 F street northwest. Attest: James Tanner, Register of Wills of the District of Columbia, Clerk of the Probate Court.

L. MELENDEZ KING, Attorney.

## Exchange.

The Woman's Exchange. Notions, School Supplies, etc. Gents' Furnishings. 465 Florida avenue northwest. Also News Depot; all papers. Cigars and Tobacco. Phone N. 1168.

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FOR RENT—Good six room house, large front and back yard, on Sheriff Road, Deanwood, D. C., near car line; ten dollars per month. By Thos. Walker, 506 5th street northwest.

FOR RENT—One house on Ainger avenue, Garfield, D. C., six rooms, beautifully decorated; stable, chicken house, wood sheds, large front and back yards, good well of water. Rent, \$12.00 per month. By Thos. Walker, 506 5th street northwest.

FOR RENT—Five room house on Ainger avenue, Garfield, D. C.; large front and back yards. Rent, \$7.00 per month. By Thos. Walker, 506 5th street northwest.

## Obituary.

Dr. J. Mitchell Seabrook, formerly practicing physician and surgeon, of Washington, D. C., is dead. He had been critically ill for about one year, and the end came Saturday, November 12, at Asheville, N. C., where he had gone to regain his health. His wife, father and mother-in-law were present when he peacefully passed away. Dr. Seabrook leaves a widow, who was Miss Charlotte G. Brown, of Portland, Me., a very intelligent, cultured and refined young woman, and who at the time of her marriage was engaged in social settlement work in New York City. He also leaves behind a father, mother, two sisters and two brothers, one an Inspector of Customs, New York, and the other a student at Brown University. The funeral was held in Columbia, S. C., where

# A Step In The Right Direction

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Octagon-end oak casket, nicely polished, or black cloth casket, good grade, or white, silver-gray or lavender embossed plush caskets. These caskets are complete, with six strong silver handles, silver name-plate, cream or white satin lining and pillow. Outside case of pine. Grave. Three carriages to any cemetery in District. Black, gray or white hearse, to any cemetery in District. Embalming the remains. Experts in embalming, thereby making the dead look more natural, and guarantee to keep them for any length of time. Draping door. Services of funeral director. Use of our entire establishment to keep your dead and use of our funeral parlor. We take care of all particulars for you.

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he was born about thirty years ago. Though Dr. Seabrook was a very young man, and had engaged actively in his profession only a short time before his illness, he gave every promise of the most eminent success as a physician and business man. His jovial disposition, his courtly but pleasant bearing, his splendid equipment in education and special training, his ambition to excel in everything he undertook, were qualities of his that impressed themselves vividly upon all who had the privilege of his acquaintance. He received his education in the schools of Columbia, S. C., and at Howard University, Washington, D. C., where he graduated both from the School of Pharmacy and the School of Medicine, taking high rank in his classes. He was a member of the Corinthian Lodge of Odd Fellows, Washington, D. C., and of several other organizations of that city. The budding forth of a noble young manhood was in him so pronounced that death in his case seemed to have aimed for a shining mark, and deprived his friends, his loved ones and the race of a life of great promise and power for good.

## Deaths.

Mrs. Nancy Holmes died Nov. 8, 1910. Funeral took place Nov. 11, 1910, from Third Baptist Church. Interment at Moore's Cemetery. North-west Undertakers Co., 645 Florida avenue northwest, conducted the funeral.

Charles S. Bell died Nov. 13, 1910. Funeral took place Nov. 15, from the residence of his sister, 1117 First street northwest. Interment at Harmony Cemetery. Northwest Undertakers Co., 645 Florida avenue northwest, conducted the funeral.

## A Trip to the North Pole.

Mr. Mathew A. Henson, who accompanied Commander Robert E. Peary to the North Pole, will tell the wonderful story of his twenty years' experience in the Arctic Regions, and his famous dash with Commodore Peary to the North Pole. This lecture, illustrated with stereopticon views, will be held at the Nineteenth Street Baptist Church, Nineteenth and Eye streets northwest, Tuesday, November 29, 1910, at 8 P. M. No one should miss this great treat, and special invitation is given to the school children as well as the older ones. Don't miss it. Admission, 15 cents.

## C. S. Minor.

The closing of the Howard Stock Company last Friday night showed Mr. C. L. Minor in a new role. Mr. Minor is a genius in any part he assumes. The Bee is proud of him because he is a product of Washington, and will make his mark in histrionic art.

Annual Visitation Price Hall Chapter, No. 12, Order Eastern Star.

The beautiful and inspiring hymn, "Onward, Christian Soldiers," sung by the Chapter; a welcome address by the Worthy Matron, Mrs. Jennie Webster; a solo, "Good-bye," by Honored Lady Charlotte Wallace; a recitation, "College Oil Cans," by Honored Lady Julia E. Brooks; an instrumental solo by Honored Lady Maud E. Young, an address by Sir Knight J. Edgar Smith, a solo, "Longing," by Sir Knight Andrew J. Payne; chorus, "All hail the power of Jesus' name," by the Chapter, and the closing hymn, "Savior Divine, to Thy dear name we raise," embraced the program of exercises of Price Hall Chapter, Order of Eastern Star, in honor of the Annual Visitation of the Grand Chapter of the District of Columbia, last Monday evening, at Masonic Hall, corner Fifth street and Virginia avenue southeast. The Worthy Patron, Charles Lemuel Harris, who had arranged this beautiful program of exercises, conducted them.

The Grand Chapter, under the direction of Miss Janey Cox, Grand Royal Matron, turned out in large numbers. The Chapter was the recipient of high compliments by the Royal Matron and other officers of the Grand Chapter. An examination of the books, as re-

ported by Lady Wayne, Grand Secretary, showed the Chapter to be in a first-class condition, both numerically and financially, embracing a membership of 171 financial members, and over \$1,000 in the treasury. But one death was reported during the year, that of Honored Lady Thomas, who served as Warden of the Chapter during 12 years, and who resided at the time of her death on Pierce Place northwest. She was reported as a most faithful and efficient officer, having missed but one meeting during her long incumbency in office.

Several addresses were made by members of the Grand Chapter, including Lady Lucy Steward, Past Royal Patron William A. Baltimore, Past Grand Royal Matron Lady Lucy Henderson, Past Grand Royal Patron John R. F. Brown, and Lady Tines, of Detroit, Mich., after which the closing ceremonies were performed and refreshments served by Lady

Another Victim of Anti-Roosevelt Mania.

(Louisville Evening Post.) When any person, lawyer, banker, college president or business man, wants to attract attention to himself, he tries to say something offensive to Roosevelt, lowering not Roosevelt, but himself, in the opinion of the public.

Patrick Calhoun, Pulitzer, Stryker, Earle, and now Ballinger's attorney, Mr. Vertrees, of Tennessee, assail Mr. Roosevelt without reading what they attack or trying to quote what he has said.

Mr. Vertrees wrote a pamphlet on the Negro question some years ago, which no one would discuss with him, and he evidently suffered a great disappointment.

Just now he has issued another pamphlet on the political situation in Tennessee, but he digresses to indulge in a fit of vulgar denunciation of Mr. Roosevelt, adding, "He has recently spent a year in the heart of Africa, the Negroes' home, \* \* \* yet he is silent, absolutely silent, as to the Negro problem and the Negro race."

Silent as to the "Negro problem," because in Africa there is no Negro problem, but not silent as to the Negro race. By referring to Chapter I, page 8, in Mr. Roosevelt's "African Game Trails," Mr. Vertrees will find written:

"One of the government farms was being run by an educated colored man from Jamaica; and we were shown much courtesy by a colored man from our own country, who was practicing as a doctor. No one could fail to be impressed with the immense advance these men represented, as compared with the native Negro; and, indeed, to an American, who must necessarily think much of the race problem at home, it is pleasant to be made to realize, in vivid fashion, the progress the American Negro has made by comparing him with the Negro who dwells in Africa, untouched, or lightly touched, by white influence."

Mr. Vertrees should take a day or a year off and study social or political questions before he invites attention to himself.

## O. E. S.

The Ladies' Chapter Room was crowded to its uttermost capacity Thursday night, when Mirian Chapter received the Grand Chapter on its Annual Grand Visitation. An enthusiastic reception was given the royal visitors. After the salutation, the Grand Chapter was received by the Royal Matron in behalf of Mirian Chapter. The following program was rendered.

Solo, Hon. Lady Contee. Address, Minnie E. Lewis. Instrumental solo, Florence Dancy. Recitation, Mattie Daniels. Paper, Nellie Williams. Solo, Catherine Goran. Recitation, Mary L. Johnson. Duet, Hattie Contee and Sir Knight Benjamin Williams. Remarks were made by the Grand Officers. Hon. Lady Annie Moore, Past Grand Matron, acting in behalf of Mirian Chapter, presented Hon.

Gruen's Famous

Forster Traminer

Auslese, 1895

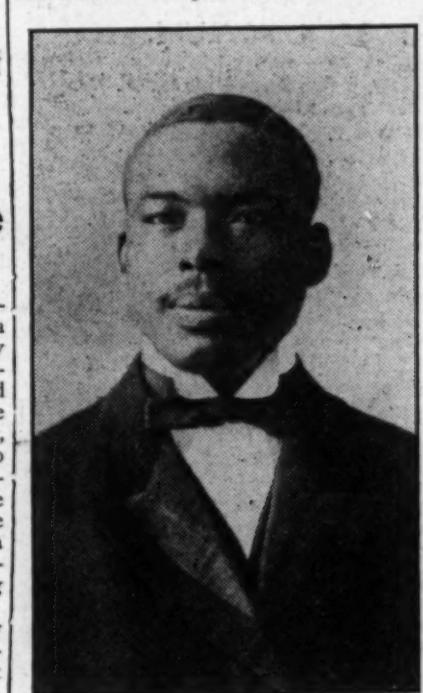
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Mr. Robert Campbell, the well-known undertaker of South Washington, has opened a branch undertaker's establishment at 1409 28th street, Georgetown, where he is prepared to do first-class work on short notice. Mr. Robert Campbell needs no recom-



mendation, as he is so well known in churches and all the lodges of the city, where he has buried members. Mr. Campbell is an up-to-date funeral director, and is known as one of the best in the business. His southwest establishment is one of the best-equipped places in the city.

The National Religious Training School, Durham, N. C., offers the following special courses:

I. Religious Training. This course is especially adapted to those who desire training as Settlement Workers, Deaconesses, Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. Secretaries, Evangelists and Home Visitors.

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III. Department of Music, vocal and instrumental.

IV. Literary Branches, Academic and Collegiate.

V. Commercial Department.

VI. Department of Industry. Young men and women to a limited number, who are worthy, will be helped. All applications for admission must be made by September 15, 1910.

Regular school term begins October 12, 1910.

For further information address President, National Religious Training School, Durham, N. C.

WITH COMPLIMENTS OF WILLIAM MEEHAN 20th and L Sts. N. W.

Lady Janie Cox, the Grand Matron, a handsome loving cup, beautifully engraved, which was gratefully received with appropriate remarks by the recipient.

Two hundred shares of stock, issued by the Eastern Star Home Association, is being sold very fast, 75 having been sold during the past two weeks. Anyone desiring stock may apply to Sir Knight J. A. F. Brown, 807 K street northeast, Secretary, Eastern Star Home Association.

The American Negro Monograph Company, of which John W. Cromwell is editor, has gotten out its second edition, "Contemporary evolution of the Negro race." The first was "Confession, trial and execution of Nat Turner, the Negro insurgent."

Col. John McElroy, editor of the National Tribune and a distinguished patriot of the Grand Army, has recently published a pamphlet entitled "Soul Growth of Abraham Lincoln," which deserves commendation and should be read by all loyal Americans.

Read The Bee.

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All applications for admission must be made by September 15, 1910.

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Get a House. If you want a well-erected house in Virginia at a rent purchase, look elsewhere in The Bee. Don't miss the opportunity. Purchase at once.

Good Timber. If the Board of Education wants to select a good man for the colored schools, there are many—Prof. Kelly Miller, James Walker, Prof. Montgomery, or, if it wants a woman, Miss Mattie Shedd would be satisfactory.

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The Bee is on sale in this city at the following places:

In this City. Dr. A. S. Gray, 12th and U streets, N. W. Drs. Board and McGuire, 1912 14th Street, N. W. Dr. Walter C. Simmons, 1000 20th Street, N. W. Dr. W. S. Singleton, 20th and E streets, N. W. Mr. Joseph E. Davis, 1020 U Street, N. W. Mr. E. Throckmorton, 1500 14th Street, N. W. Mr. George Steele, 1900 L Street, N. W. Mr. D. S. Reed, 1013 New York Avenue, N. W. Mr. Charles E. Smith, 312 G Street, S. W.

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